

BRITISH REPLY TO BLACK LIST NOTE RECEIVED

Fails to Meet Demands Made by United States and Defines Protected Measure as Purely Municipal Law

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau
WASHINGTON, D. C.—The reply of Great Britain to the protest made by the United States in the black list case has been made public by the State Department. Officials have made no comment on the reply and refuse to talk about it at this time.

The position taken by Great Britain is materially the same as in previous communications on the subject, namely, that the black list is a purely municipal law.

The note is more cordial and friendly in tone than previous communications, the British Foreign Office seeming to devote most of its effort to explain to the masses of the United States its position and to remove suspicion which the British Government feels prevails here, as to the intentions of the United Kingdom toward this country.

The note makes it plain that the Allies are bent upon accomplishing the conclusion of the war as soon as possible, and with that end in view they are using every possible means to bring the enemy to defeat that they can command. On this point the note says:

"Whatever inconvenience may be caused to neutral nations by the exercise of belligerent rights, it is not to be compared for an instant to the suffering and loss occasioned to mankind by the prolongation of the war, even for a week." It is probable that the United States will make reply to the note in due course.

Designed to Shorten War British Government Using Black List to Block German Trade

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Ambassador Page's letter forwarding the black list note from the United States and the text of the communication from Great Britain are as follows:

Ambassador W. T. Page to the Secretary of State.

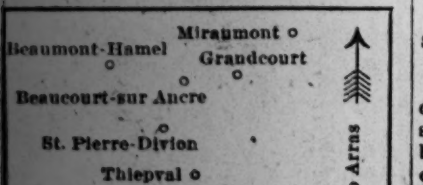
American Embassy, London, Oct. 12, 1916.

Sir: With reference to the department (Continued on page nine, column one)

OFFICIAL NEWS OF THE WAR FROM CAPITALS

The new British offensive on the Somme front continues to make steady progress. The London official statement is again laudatory, but intimates that the British are now in possession of the village of Beaumont-sur-Ancre, which lies about a mile up the Ancre valley from the original British line. London further announces a local advance east of the Butte de Warlencourt, in the course of which practically all the British objectives were gained and some 80 prisoners taken. The British advance is already threatening the village of Grandcourt, about a mile further up the valley from Beaumont, whilst the general trend of the offensive indicates an effort to surround Miraumont, an important junction on the Albert-Arras railway about 3 1/2 miles northeast of Thiepval. A Canadian official report to the war office announces the capture by the Canadian troops of the last remaining portions of the famous Regina trench, north of Thiepval, east of the Schwaben redoubt, thus completing the British possession of the high ground commanding the Ancre valley at this point.

The news from the remaining war theaters is of no special importance. The Serbians continue to meet with success on the Macedonian front in the bend of the Tcherina River. The general situation on the Transylvanian frontier is unchanged, whilst that in the Dobruja continues obscure.



The new British offensive on the Ancre, the scene of which is indicated in the sketch, has added Beaumont-sur-Ancre and Grandcourt to the points already captured.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
BERLIN, Germany (Wednesday)—The official statement issued yesterday (Continued on page four, column one)

DOMINIONS URGED TO REFUSE ENTRY TO HEARST PRESS

Action of British Government Is Now Being Extended to Australia and New Zealand

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
LONDON, England (Wednesday)—The Christian Science Monitor European Bureau learns that the British Government has asked Australia and New Zealand to take appropriate steps regarding the entry of Hearst papers into their territory. Other colonies have been informed of the action of the British authorities regarding the International News Service. There is no knowledge in official circles of restrictions being placed on Hearst papers in India.

The Canadian Government took action on the matter some days ago, when it was officially announced that newspapers owned and published in the United States by William Randolph Hearst had been prohibited circulation in Canada after Nov. 11, by order of the Postmaster-General.

The Dominion Government at the same time extended the ban to the International News Service, a Hearst-owned association. Official explanation of the government's position was then given as follows:

"The Postmaster-General of Canada has issued a warrant under the provisions of the War Measures Act, whereby the Hearst papers have been refused the privilege of the mails in Canada and are prohibited from circulation in Canada in any way."

"No person in Canada is to be permitted after Saturday next to be in possession of the newspapers or of any issues of them, and any person in possession of them shall be liable to a fine not exceeding \$5000, or imprisonment for any term not exceeding five years, or both fine and imprisonment."

DEFINITE SPLIT IN LABOR PARTY OF AUSTRALIA

Proposals for Reconciliation Fail—W. M. Hughes Reconstructs Cabinet—No Party Has Majority in Parliament

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
MELBOURNE, Australia (Wednesday)—The Australian Parliamentary Labor Party has definitely split, the reconciliation proposals having failed. Mr. W. M. Hughes met the caucus yesterday and after the speeches had been made he left the room with 23 supporters, and the anti-reconciliation majority then formally expelled him from the party.

Later Mr. Hughes reconstructed his Cabinet as follows: W. M. Hughes, Premier and Attorney-General; G. F. Pearce, Minister of State for Defence; the Hon. J. Jensen, Minister of the Navy; Mr. Webster, Postmaster-General; Mr. Poynton, Treasurer; Mr. Archibald, Minister of State for Trade and Customs; Mr. Bamford, Minister of State for Home Affairs; Mr. Lynch, Minister of Public Works; W. S. Spence, Vice-President of the Executive Council; Messrs. Russell and Laird Smith, Tasmanian representative honorary ministers. The ministers excluded were Messrs. Mahon, O'Malley, Higgs, Gardiner and Tudor.

A new party, including 19 anti-reconciliation senators and 24 labor representatives, has been formed, including Messrs. Mahon and O'Malley. Speaker McDonald being elected leader. The party will be called the Official Labor Party.

There are thus three parties in Parliament, none of which has a majority alone.

Tuesday—Developments in the Federal parliamentary situation are eagerly awaited. The Cabinet meets today and the Labor caucus tomorrow. If the ministerial parties remove Mr. W. M. Hughes from the leadership it is considered by the press that Mr. Hughes will form a new Government from his remaining supporters and conduct the affairs of the Commonwealth with the assistance of the opposition.

Latest Referendum Figures

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
MELBOURNE, Australia (Wednesday)—The majority against compulsion in the referendum is now 58,472, but the figures remaining to be counted cannot affect the result.

CAPTAIN MISTOOK A GENERAL WARNING

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Capt. John E. Ryan of the Merchants & Miners steamship Howard this afternoon declared that he had misinterpreted a message which he received from the British warship off Block Island, and that it was merely a general warning to all allied ships to be on their guard. He received a wireless message warning him of possible German submarines off the Southern New England coast. On the strength of this he reported that a new German U-boat was off the coast, and this report was published.

KING OF GREECE HEARS DEMANDS OF THE ENTENTE

General Roques Seeks Establishment of Effective Neutral Zone, Freedom of Action and Use of Greek Railways

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
ATHENS, Greece (Wednesday)—General Roques, French War Minister, had an interview with King Constantine on Tuesday morning, in which on behalf of the Allies he demanded the establishment of an effective neutral zone between the jurisdiction of the Athens, and provisional governments.

He also demanded complete liberty of action to all Greek wishing to join the anti-Bulgarian movement, and especially as regarded officers they should not be required to hand in resignations until the eve of leaving Salonika so as to lessen possible friction with their superiors. He further demanded the use of Greek railways by the Allies for the purposes of their armies in Macedonia.

The Chamber of Deputies which was adjourned for a month met on Monday, 120 members being present. Professor Lambros read the decree opening the session.

The temporary president of the Chamber announced that the Chamber would again meet when there was a quorum of members, and the deputies then separated amid cries of "Long Live King Constantine," "Long Live the Nation," "Long Live Greece, One and United."

Greek Question in Britain

Position of M. Venizelos Discussed in House of Commons

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
WESTMINSTER, England (Wednesday)—In the House of Commons yesterday the introduction of the new Pensions Bill and the Cardiff peace meeting which was broken up on Saturday constituted the main business, but at question time the position of M. Venizelos was again brought up.

Lord Robert Cecil said the Entente governments still maintained official relations with King Constantine's Government. Asked in what districts of Greece the British Government recognized that King Constantine had jurisdiction, he said the situation changed from day to day, but it might roughly be said that the Venizelos Government existed in New Greece and the islands, whereas the Athens Government retained jurisdiction over Old Greece.

The Government of M. Venizelos was treated as a de facto authority in the districts where it was established. Questioned as to whether, in view of the recent movements by Athens troops already cabled and the prosecution of supporters of the National Movement, he would consider what further steps it was necessary to take for the protection of M. Venizelos and his friends, Lord Robert replied in the affirmative.

In moving the adjournment of the House in connection with the Cardiff peace meeting question, Mr. Thomas explained that the conference at Cardiff was called by the National Council for Civil Liberties, including men who agreed and men who disagreed with this war. Dr. Clifford, Dr. Horton or the Bishop of Hereford could not be called traitors. There were 415 delegates of trade unions, trade councils and others present, representing 198,843 members. He alleged that the Daily Express had published articles inciting to break up the meeting and he also alleged the opposition was partly organized by the private secretary of a Cabinet minister.

Replying to the taunt of being pro-German, Mr. Thomas explained how only seven weeks ago, at the request of Sir William Robertson, he went to Wales without police protection to prevent a strike as it was on the eve of an offensive.

Sir Ivor Herbert argued that the meeting ought to have been prevented, and Ramsay MacDonald argued for the right to make a reasonable statement of their case in circumstances perfectly legitimate and legal which might contribute ideas that would influence the country and make peace when it came not a premature or patched-up peace. That was all he had ever tried to do and that was the intention of the conference at Cardiff.

Mr. Samuel, the Home Secretary, stated he had permitted the meeting so that even if some disorder took place it could not be said they had suppressed the expression of opinion by even a minute minority. On the other hand at a time when the army was fighting against the foreign enemy to bring in military forces, to protect a pacifist meeting was an utterly impossible course for any Home Secretary. The motion was then withdrawn.

BRITISH SHIP TORPEDOED

ST. JOHN'S, N. F.—The torpedoing of the British steamer Seatonia was reported in a dispatch received here by Bowring Brothers, owners of her cargo. No mention was made of the fate of the crew. The Seatonia carried a cargo of pit props, which were loaded at Milgrate Town, N. F., for Cardiff, Wales. She registered 2387 tons.

MEDIATION BY PRESIDENT IS AGAIN TALKED

Plan Proposed, However, Does Not Take Into Account the Attitude of the Allies

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Revival of the report that President Wilson may be induced to offer his services as mediator in some secret way in order to bring the war to a close now is noticed in connection with the submarine situation.

The revival this time takes the form of an argument that the President, at a loss for means to force Germany to refrain from a renewal of ruthless warfare on the sea, and confronted with the probability of a break if the United States continues to stand squarely on the Sussex settlement, may give Germany the opportunity to bring the war to an end.

This report is predicated upon the supposition that Germany is ready for peace and upon the possibility that if the President should make such overtures to Berlin the imperial Government would readily comply with his demand to observe the Sussex settlement in return for his promise to bring about the end of hostilities.

It is pointed out that this enterprise, while ingenious in conception and apparently plausible, lacks one essential—it does not take into account the attitude of the Allies. The Entente Powers have made it known that any offer of peace at this time from a neutral will be considered as virtually an unneutral act and directed on behalf of the enemy of the Allies.

The President desires peace, as do all nations, even the belligerents, but it is the firm conviction of the President's friends that he will not be trapped into making any mistake. It is pointed out further that persons giving credence to reports of the character indicated, placing the President in the position of forcing mediation or using his position as a possible mediator in bargaining with either side, are destroying his usefulness possibly for a great service to the world when the proper time shall in reality appear.

AMERICAN SHIP'S CAPTAIN WAS A PRISONER ON U-49

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
MADRID, Spain (Wednesday)—Capt. Frederick Curtis of the American steamer Columbian, who landed at Corunna from the Swedish vessel Varang, was a prisoner on the submarine U-49, for six days after his vessel was torpedoed. With him were Captain Patterson of the British steamer Setonia, and Captain Yellugson of the Norwegian ship Balto and another Norwegian captain.

Captain Curtis was ordered to abandon his ship immediately when he stopped on the submarine demand and the Columbian was then sunk, two torpedoes being fired. His experience on the submarine was not specially pleasant, the captains being kept in a tiny cabin, dark day and night, but occasionally they were allowed to go on deck.

The Swedish steamer Varang was stopped on Thursday and the captains were transferred to her while the vessel was also ordered to pick up the crews of the Columbian and other ships.

Regarding the Arabia

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
MALTA—Paul R. Danner, an American passenger landed from the steamship Arabia, states that no warning whatever was given before the vessel was torpedoed. The calm sea and the fact that the vessel floated on an even keel for some time led to the saving of all on board, except those killed by an explosion.

Destruction of U-41

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
LONDON, England (Wednesday)—The Admiralty publish a further statement concerning the destruction of the German submarine U-41, including a report from the commander of the British ship which sank the submarine.

THANKSGIVING DAY LAST DAY OF MONTH

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Thanksgiving Day will be Nov. 30, it was announced at the White House this morning, although the President's proclamation has not been written.

CHICAGO GRAND JURY FOOD INVESTIGATION

CHICAGO, Ill.—Federal Judge Carpenter today ordered a grand jury investigation of the food situation to begin Monday.

Charges that commission men have cornered produce and forced prices up will be probed.

BORDEN-HUGHES LETTERS GIVEN TO THE PUBLIC

Reasons Made Clear by Canadian Premier for Dismissal of Minister of Militia—Instructions Disregarded Abroad

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Ottawa Bureau
OTTAWA, Ont.—The correspondence between Sir Robert Borden and General Sir Sam Hughes, that led to the dismissal of the latter as Minister of Militia, has been made public. It embraces a series of communications dating from the return of General Hughes from England early in October. From the correspondence it is evident that General Hughes went to England with definite instructions from the Prime Minister.

While there he established an overseas military council contrary to his instructions and to subsequent cables. Sir Robert cabled him to return as soon as possible. On his return he sought to evade responsibility for the disregard of instructions. Sir Robert Borden then notified General Hughes that he proposed to create a new department to supervise and control the overseas army. At the head of this department the Premier proposed to have a member of the Cabinet who would reside in England, where there is, and in France, three-quarters of the Canadian army.

General Hughes strongly objected to this new department, but finally agreed to its creation if he were permitted to name the minister in charge and proposed Sir Max Aitken, a Canadian member of the Imperial Parliament and a personal friend of the Minister of Militia. Sir Robert Borden, in reply, told General Hughes that as Prime Minister, he had the authority to select his ministers and he proposed to exercise it, and, in doing so, would not accept General Hughes' nominee. Sir George Perley, acting High Commissioner, was chosen by the Premier, and General Hughes in another letter expressed dissatisfaction at the choice.

In the same communication he accused the Premier of false statements and of permitting intrigues against him. The Premier, in reply, requested General Hughes' resignation. In explaining and submitting his resignation General Hughes makes many references to the Premier, who he claims did not give him the support he deserved and that the Premier appeared to have forgotten General Hughes' work in his behalf in former years. A successor to General Hughes has not yet been named, but it will probably be one of three: The Hon. A. E. Kemp, M. P., East Toronto, chairman of the war purchasing commission; Sir James Loughheed, Government leader in the Senate, or the Hon. F. B. McDurphy, M. P., Shelburne, Nova Scotia, Parliamentary Secretary for Militia and Defense.

LORD BRYCE'S MESSAGE AS TO PEACE QUESTION

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
LONDON, England (Wednesday)—Lord Bryce presided yesterday at an "at home" of the English Mayflower Club, attended by Dr. Page among others. He said he had sent the following message at the request of the leading organ of the peace-loving organization in the United States:

"We are peace-loving people, as you are. We desire it as much as you but we do not believe it is possible to have real peace till Germany is so decisively defeated as to discredit altogether the power and dominance of that military caste which has unfortunately placed itself in command in Germany and brought Germany under its yoke and also until the members of that caste and German military chiefs have been taught that such deplorable methods as they have resorted to in the war have received the condemnation of mankind and have so far discredited their authors that they will never be attempted hereafter."

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DECISIVE TURN IN WAR NEAR, SAYS M. BRIAND

Statement by Premier in French Chamber After Transport Problem Is Given Discussion

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Paris Bureau
PARIS, France (Wednesday)—The Chamber of Deputies concluded the discussion, late Monday night, on transport difficulties. M. Cambat laid before the House the Government proposals for dealing with the railway crisis which leave Colonel Gascolet in full control of railway organization in the army zone while the former manager of the French State railway becomes controller-general of railways, both in the interior and army zones. In effect this means as regards the interior that there will be daily collaboration between the military and civil authorities in regard to their different interests.

The Chamber showed some dissatisfaction with the statement and M. Sembat took the line that the motion to pass to an order of the day was a motion of no confidence in the Government. M. Briand, replying to the contention that the Government had failed to do all it ought, said that Germany during the Battle of the Somme, despite her lengthy preparation for war, had found herself without ammunition and that only a few weeks ago. He reminded the Chamber that the United States itself was suffering from transport difficulties and protested against the notion that any doubt could exist of the Government's determination to do its utmost.

In concluding a speech in which he made the remarkable statement that they had every reason to believe the war was about to enter on a decisive state which would result in victory, M. Briand insisted upon the absolute solidarity of the Cabinet and a vote of confidence was then passed by 415 to 86 votes.

POSTPONEMENT URGED FOR NEW DEMURRAGE LIST

Chamber of Commerce at Special Meeting Seeks to Have Question Held Off Until Interstate Board Has Investigated

Resolutions protesting against allowing the demurrage tariffs of the New England railroads to go into effect until the Interstate Commerce Commission has made an investigation were adopted at a special meeting of members of the Boston Chamber of Commerce held in the Chamber building today. There were few objections to the resolutions, and they will be laid before the Interstate Commerce Commission in Washington by the transportation committee.

Important changes in the demurrage rules which are included in tariffs scheduled to become effective on Dec. 1 include an increase from \$1 to \$2 per car for the first day after the expiration of the 48 free hours for unloading freight cars, \$3 for the second day, \$4 for the third day, and \$5 for each day thereafter, and the abolition of the weather interference provision. The resolutions were as follows: "It is the sense of this meeting that the Boston Chamber of Commerce, through its committee on transportation, should forthwith file a protest with the Interstate Commerce Commission against the demurrage tariffs of the New England railroads which are scheduled to become effective Dec. 1 and to request the commission to suspend these tariffs, and to enter upon a general investigation of the whole demurrage subject with a view to determining: first, just what are reasonable charges; second, the conditions under which those charges should be enforced."

(Continued on page four, column four)

DEPORTATION OF BELGIANS IS DISAPPROVED

United States Makes Representations to Germany With a View to Stopping the Carrying Out of This Policy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Because of official reports to the State Department relating facts concerning the deportation by the German forces of Belgians, the United States charged at Berlin has been directed by Secretary Lansing to make representations to the Berlin Foreign Office for the purpose of preventing the carrying out of this policy.

The representations, it is explained to this bureau, are not in the form of a protest.

The chargé, Mr. Grew, is directed to inform the German Government that such deportations cannot but have an unfortunate effect upon neutral opinion. It is to be explained to the Imperial Government that especially will this be true respecting opinion in the United States, where the welfare of the Belgian people is very close to the masses.

The representations are the direct result of informal conversations the chargé has had with Under Secretary Zimmerman. The latter admitted to the United States Embassy official that it had become a settled policy of the German Government to deport Belgian men for whom no work is available in Belgium.

It is the neutral opinion that it is in no sense the fault of the Belgians if at the present time or at any other time in the past two years there has been no work for them in their country.

The deportations are viewed here not only as a violation of international law, but in a degree as a violation of Germany's assurance to Ambassador Gerard last June, which, though relating to the 20,000 French women and girls deported from Lille, Roubaix and Tourcoing, is felt to be applicable to the Belgian situation.

At that time, when Ambassador Gerard had gone to general headquarters in France to discuss the attack on the Sussex with Emperor William, all the Americans relief workers in Northern France were called into conference and assurances given by the Germans that no further deportations would be made. The case of the Belgians is considered virtually identical.

The deportations are regarded by some officials here as an attempt to release German workers for the firing line by replacing them with Belgians. More than any other one thing this is expected to increase the bitterness of the Allies toward Germany.

Secretary Lansing has authorized the following statement concerning the action of this Government:

"I wish to say that in no sense it is to be considered that the United States Government has made a protest. That is not correct as has been published. We have made representations on behalf of Belgium, for whom we are acting. We instructed the charge of our Embassy at Berlin to take the matter of the deportations up with the Foreign Office. He has not yet made known to this department the result of his conversations."

The Secretary sought to make it plain that the United States is not taking any action on behalf of this Government but solely as the diplomatic agent of Belgium.

BEAUCOURT NOW IN HANDS OF BRITISH TROOPS

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
LONDON, England (Wednesday)—Beaumont-sur-Ancre is now in British hands as a result of the attack north and south of the Ancre and the point of the German salient is gradually disappearing. The new success threatens the village of Grandcourt, on the southern bank, and if the British reach the high ground northeast of Beaumont, then Grandcourt will presumably share the fate of St. Pierre Divion, the precarious security of which depended upon the maintenance of communications across the river with Beaumont.

The threat to Grandcourt is more serious seeing that the British have advanced from the south on a 3000-yard front to a depth, on the river bank, of 1500 yards, approximately level with the advance on the northern bank.

Both British wings are able to give mutual help with artillery fire, the southern forces raking the ravines and enfilading trenches whose general direction on the northern bank is northwest to southeast and the northern forces shelling trenches on the river slope before Grandcourt.

BOWDOWN TO FLAY ARMY
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Brunswick Bureau
BRUNSWICK, Me.—Bowdoin will play its final football game of the 1917 season with the Army at West Point, the athletic council ratifying the game at its meeting this week. This is the first time that Bowdoin has had football relations with the military academy, and the game will be an important one for the college.

WIDER INTEREST IN RURAL LIFE IS TO BE AROUSED

U. S. Department of Agriculture
to Educate the People With
Regard to Opportunities Says
Secretary Houston

Interesting the business man of town and city throughout the United States in the rural life of the country is to be one of the most important works taken up in the future by the United States department of agriculture. Ignorance among many business men of many of the problems appertaining to the rural life of the country has in the past resulted in opposition to legislative measures designed to aid the farmer, and it is to obviate this opposition that the department is to enter upon a program of general education.

These were points made by Secretary of Agriculture David F. Houston in an interview with a reporter for The Christian Science Monitor.

The urban business man, said Mr. Houston, must be interested in the problems of production, and more specifically in rural finance, on account of the powerful influence he is able to exert on credits and other forces whose employment is so necessary to the agricultural advancement of the nation. Bankers especially have in the past shown too little constructive interest in agriculture and their assistance is needed. The department desires that the business man should see that improvement in the welfare of the farmer and in production and distribution are to his interest as well as theirs.

Mr. Houston expressed optimism over the outlook for the future, for he said with all the agencies at work to improve the production of the country the United States still has a continent almost of pioneers. Not over 40 per cent of the arable land is at present under cultivation, he pointed out, and he believes that because of their many great advantages and the tremendous natural resources of the country the American farmers will not only supply the needs of this country, but the needs of the world as well. He said he has not the slightest fear of adverse and undesirable competition from abroad.

The secretary of agriculture was asked if he could take time to go over some of the distinct contributions of the Democratic administration to the betterment of rural life and these he summarized as follows:

"Additional liberal provision for the increase of production in all lines, and especially for the eradication of plant and animal troubles.

"The reorganization of the work of the department of agriculture, bringing about a more logical and effective grouping of its activities and making all phases of its work more directly helpful to the farmer.

"The cooperative agricultural extension act, the object of which is to take directly and effectively to the farmer on his farm the information resulting from the activities of the department and of the state agricultural colleges and to induce him to apply it. This piece of legislation is one of the most significant and far reaching measures for the education of adults ever adopted by any government.

"Direction of attention for the first time to the second half of agriculture involved in distribution, marketing, rural finance and rural organization.

"Establishment of the office of markets and rural organization, with liberal provision for its support, and inauguration of a market news service for perishable products and live stock.

"The cotton futures act, under the provisions of which standards for cotton have been established, and operations for the future exchanges supervised, and the sale of cotton put on a firmer basis.

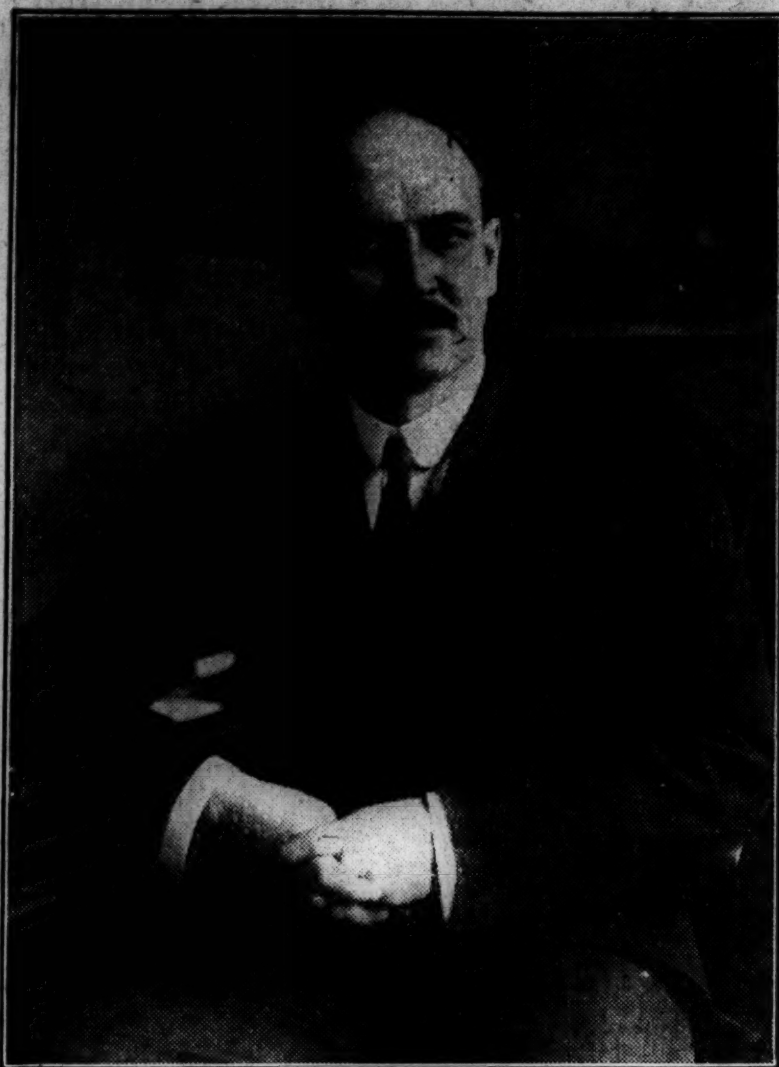
"The United States grain standards act, which aims to bring about uniformity in the grading of grain, enable the farmer to obtain a fairer price for his product, and afford him a financial incentive to raise better grades of grain.

"The United States warehouse act, which authorizes the department of agriculture to license bonded warehouses, and which will make possible the issuance of reliable and easily negotiable warehouse receipts, permit the better storing of farm products, increase the desirability of receipts as collateral for loans and promote the standardizing of storage and of marketing processes.

"The federal aid road act, which provides for cooperation between the federal and state governments in the construction of rural roads and which will conduce to the establishment of more effective highway machinery in each state, strongly influence the development of good road building along right lines, stimulate larger production and better marketing, promote a fuller and more attractive rural life, add greatly to the convenience and economic welfare of all the people and strengthen the national foundation.

"The federal reserve act, which authorized national banks to lend money on farm mortgages and recognized the peculiar needs of the farmer by giving him a paper a period of maturity of six months.

"The federal farm loan act, which creates a banking system that will reach intimately into the rural districts, operate on terms suited to the farmers' needs under systematic management, introduce business methods into farm finance, bring order out of chaos, reduce the cost of handling farm loans, place upon the market mortgages which will be a safe invest-



David Franklin Houston
United States Secretary of Agriculture

ment for private funds, attract into agricultural operations a fair share of the capital of the nation and lead to a reduction of interest.

"When the leaders of the Democratic party assumed direction of all branches of the government in March, 1913, they did not have to waste time in securing information concerning rural life problems," continued Mr. Houston. "It was not necessary for them to create commissions to inform them concerning the needs of agriculture. They knew the problems and needs from long and intimate experience and study and proceeded promptly to mark out a program which has been pursued with singular intelligence and executed with remarkable promptness.

"Their program involved a conception of rural life as a whole. Heretofore those in charge of the government had been able to see only one aspect of it, production. The Democratic program revealed a full appreciation not only of the importance of problems of production and a determination to prosecute energetically work of a scientific and practical character in this field, but also for the first time embraced problems in the untouched and important half of agriculture involved in distribution, in marketing, rural finance and rural organization. The legislative and administrative record has been made. The achievements speak for themselves.

"The Democratic party has generously shown its appreciation of the importance of agriculture. The year before it assumed charge of the government the aggregate of all the appropriations for the activities of the federal government in relation to agriculture was \$24,077,000. The amount appropriated for the fiscal year 1917 for similar purposes is approximately \$36,129,000, an increase of over 50 per cent, and two of the laws enacted during the last three years, the cooperative agricultural extension act and the federal aid road act, involve large annual increases, the former of \$500,000 a year until 1922-23, and the latter of \$5,000,000 annually for four years, each necessitating contributions of equal amounts from the states working in cooperation with the federal government.

"It was clear from the beginning that further production in many directions waited on better distribution and that in this field were involved fundamental problems of justice and injustice which demanded solution. It was obvious that there was more to rural life than the mere increase of crops and animals, more even than the finding of markets, more even than a matter of profits and even of justice in distribution, and that to limit the attack on rural life to these aspects problems merely to these aspects of it would be inadequate and partial. The time had come to see to it that the fruits of modern civilization should not accrue so exclusively to the towns and cities.

"That, relatively speaking, there had been neglect of the rural life of the nation was clear. We had been bent on building up great industrial centers, in rivaling other nations of the world in manufacturing, fostering it by every natural and artificial device we could think of, so busy trying to make each city larger by the next census, that we had in great measure overlooked the very foundations of our industrial existence. It had been assumed that we had a natural monopoly in agriculture, that it would take care of itself, and we had, therefore, cheerfully left it to do so; and recklessness and waste had been incident to our breathless conquest of the continent.

"The field of economics in agriculture was practically unexplored and there were doubts even as to the lines that inquiries should follow and as to the possibility of results within a reasonable time. In view of these facts, the record of the Democratic party in this field has been striking."

In reply to a question as to the future of the American farmer, Mr. Houston said:

"We hear much about efficiency of other governments and of the farmers of other nations. More helpful and constructive agencies are now in operation for the betterment of rural

life than ever before in the history of the nation.

"Even now, few farmers in the world can compare with the American farmer in agricultural efficiency. His adaptability to new and changing conditions, to the use of improved machinery and processes coupled with the great natural resources with which the nation is endowed, make him superior to any of his competitors. It is true he does not produce more per acre than the farmers of some of the other nations. Production per acre, however, is not the American standard. The standard is the amount of production for each person engaged in agriculture, and by this test the American farmer appears to be from two to six times as efficient as most of his competitors. With the provisions heretofore and recently made to assist him both in the field of production and distribution, he need not fear the competition of the world. He will inevitably control the home market, except for things which cannot be produced here, and will be called upon increasingly to supply the needs of the world."

ON THE SUMMIT OF KAIMAKCHALAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—In an interesting dispatch addressed from Kaimakchalan, the high mountain recently captured by the Serbians, Mr. E. Ward Price says: This lonely barren peak of Kaimakchalan, from whose 8000 feet you look down upon both Serbia and Greece as on a plaster contour map, looks today like a museum of battle.

Well may the Serbians, who know something about fierce fighting, say that the desperate struggles on Kaimakchalan were the fiercest of the whole war. Confirmation of this is written in grim detail on every side.

The feat of the Serbian army in carrying a position so naturally strong beyond realization until you have seen the ground. Kaimakchalan is a king among Balkan mountains, thrusting up its head above a ring of satellite peaks.

In surface it is like Dartmoor drawn up at a steep angle to the sky. To approach it you twist up a zigzag road that has had to be made with infinite labor out of a mere donkey track. Its gradients are appalling and its corners almost impossible. You look down on Lake Ostrovo, from which you started, as if you were on a celestial balcony. In places which in normal times are visited only by the eagles you come suddenly upon a van of the British transport service which by means of skillful driving and much pushing, from Serbian road gangs has brought up food or ammunition for the Serbians.

Horses take you on to the summit. Right on the top of the rocky crest a Serbian frontier-stone stands, within 10 yards of the edge of a sheer precipice. It looks far across New Serbia, such a view of mountain and forest and stream as only a painter could record.

The Tcherma River away on the left shines in a silver loop. There is Monastir with its back to the mountains. White smoke in the plains shows where the French and Serbians are bombarding the Bulgarian trench-line at Kenal. Right in front, where one solitary peak towers beyond the others and looks out from above the lower clouds, there is Babuna, another natural stronghold, the Kaimakchalan of Central Macedonia.

After a description of the terrible scene on the slope of the mountain after the battle Mr. Ward Price says: The hard mountainside gave no cover, and it is dotted with hundreds of little individual heaps and rings of stones, which men on each side laboriously built around themselves at night. Often they are only 20 yards apart, and in the spaces between took place such savage encounters of man with man as the Stone Age never surpassed. It was, indeed, a battle worthy of its wild setting.

MAIN REICHSTAG COMMITTEE HAS MANY MEETINGS

Reports of Proceedings Brief—
Debates on Foreign Policy and
War Prisoners

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BERLIN, Germany.—The interval between the delivery of the Chancellor's speech at the opening of the Reichstag and the next meeting of the House developed into one of nearly a fortnight, instead of a week as originally arranged, and was marked throughout by constant meetings of the main Reichstag committee. All of these were attended by representatives of the Government, together with high military and naval officials, and frequently by the Chancellor himself, and all of them were confidential, some so much so that even the remaining members of the Reichstag were not allowed their customary privilege of listening to the discussions. As a natural consequence the reports of the proceedings, which were issued as usual, were brief in the extreme, but this practice was departed from in the case of two of the debates—the one concerning the endowment of the Reichstag with more control over foreign policy, and the other regarding the treatment of prisoners of war—a brief outline of the speeches on those two occasions being issued.

The debate in the first instance turned upon three motions brought forward by the National Liberals, the Progressives, and the Center respectively, the first two in favor of the appointment of a parliamentary committee to deal with foreign affairs, both during and between the parliamentary sessions, and the third, that of the Center, in favor of conferring these powers on the main committee of the Reichstag as already constituted.

The National Liberal spokesman explained that his party had brought forward its motion in view of the importance of the question of foreign policy, but that it was not intended as a vote of censure on the Government, that being a step which was not to be thought of at the present time. If, however, he said, the Chancellor desired the Reichstag's assent to his policy, he must supply it with the means of forming an opinion; for instance, by giving it access to the reports of the various ambassadors. As for the objection that deputies lacked the necessary knowledge of diplomatic and foreign affairs, that would soon be gained by experience. The speaker rejected the proposal to make the main committee that for foreign affairs also, on the ground that it was already unable to devote adequate attention to both foreign and domestic affairs, and advocated the appointment of a special committee, the individual members of which should give their attention to a special country and report on it to the rest. As for the proposal to admit nonparliamentary members also, he admitted it had many advocates, but considered that an advisory body of that kind outside Parliament would weaken the standing of the Reichstag. Passing on to compare the position in France and England, the speaker declared it preposterous that men like Prince Bilow, who could give such advice and assistance, should be standing idle at a time like the present, and insisted that had Parliament more influence than at present such men would not withdraw from parliamentary life, and the standing of the Reichstag would be thereby improved. As for the argument that the adoption of his party's proposal would constitute a step towards the parliamentary system, the speaker insisted that there was no reason to be afraid, even if it were so, and claimed that the experiences of the war had changed the general outlook on that question.

The Progressive spokesman who followed said that his party had always favored a strengthening of parliamentarism, and agreed with the National Liberal motion except with regard to some technical points concerning the sitting of the proposed parliamentary recess. It was not claimed, he said, that the committee should have a say in every matter connected with foreign affairs, but merely that it should control the general direction of foreign policy.

The Center spokesman began with a refusal to discuss the parliamentary system in connection with the matter in hand, and also held that there was nothing to be gained by introducing the institutions of other countries into the German system. There could, he continued, be no question of setting up an advisory committee on foreign affairs, as such a body would adopt independent resolutions, and that could not be contemplated. If former ministers or statesmen desired to take an active part in politics, they could offer themselves as election to Parliament. As to whether control over foreign affairs should be exercised by a committee of party representatives, or by the existing main committee, the speaker intimated that his party would not go beyond supporting the latter.

Domestic and foreign policy, he insisted, could not be handled separately, and two separate committees would not have the same standing as the main committee, which was and must be the center of parliamentary life. It would not pass resolutions, but would merely collect information and prepare resolutions for submission to the House, which could confer upon it the right to sit during the recess, and thus maintain permanent communication with the Government.

Hejrvon Jagow, the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, then replied on behalf of the Government that he fully understood the Reichstag's desire for continuous information as to foreign affairs, and that he did not look upon the motions brought forward as votes of censure. He emphatically denied, however, that the Reichstag had not been kept

adequately informed, and maintained that in no Parliament was more information given as to foreign policy than to the Reichstag and its committee. During the war the Chancellor had conferred on various occasions with the party leaders, and deputies could always obtain information from the Foreign Office, whereas in England, for instance, the parliamentary system did not prevent the Government from entering into far-reaching agreements behind the back of Parliament. Neither could it be said that the parliamentary system had held good in France, where the Briand Cabinet was exercising a dictatorship, and pure terrorism prevailed. He intimated, however, that he would be willing to consult the main Reichstag Committee on Foreign Affairs, provided that it met only to gather information, not to pass resolutions, and it was understood that it would not always be consulted first before important decisions were made, as in that case they might be made too late.

The Secretary of State for the Interior then discussed the constitutional aspect of the question, after which a member of the Social Democratic Labor Association pronounced the Center motion more likely to facilitate an extension of parliamentary rights than the National Liberal and Progressive proposals, while a Conservative spokesman expressed himself as a fundamental opponent of the parliamentary system, and could see no point in taking the step proposed. Finally the National Liberal and Progressive motions were rejected against two and five votes respectively, while that of the Center was adopted by a large majority, the Conservatives voting against it.

ETONIANS ENTERTAIN DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—In honor of his appointment as Governor-General of Canada, the Duke of Devonshire was recently entertained by a number of Old Etonians at the Hotel Cecil. Lord Curzon presided, and Mr. A. J. Balfour, Lord Lansdowne, Lord Lincolnshire, the Marquess of Salisbury, Lord Hugh Cecil, Lord Robert Cecil and Mr. L. Harcourt were also present.

Lord Curzon, in proposing the toast of "Our Guest," said that if there was any among the dominions of the Crown that had an especial right to be ranked among the great nations of the earth it was Canada. If there was any part of the British Empire that was assured of a dazzling and most illimitable expansion in the future it was Canada—and if in this war there were any of their fellow subjects who in a superlative degree might be said to have shown the loyalty of the loyal and the bravery of the brave it was their fellow subjects from the dominions across the seas.

The Duke was leaving his shores just at the moment when the tide of battle appeared to be turned, when ultimate victory for almost the first time seemed to lift its head above the horizon, when they might look forward with something like assured confidence and hope to the future. The end is not yet, Lord Curzon continued, but we have at least come to the end of the beginning, and we have passed the half-way house of the journey. Such is the moment at which our guest goes out. Their guest, he concluded, possessed all the qualities which promised for him success in his great undertaking, and as to his predecessor, the Duke of Connaught there had been in the long history of British Government no more dignified nor admirable representative, and no more capable head of the Constitutional Government. The Duke of Devonshire would have the privilege of welcoming back to Canada the heroes of the Dominion, and he would have a hand in that reconstruction of the Empire which must follow upon the termination of the war.

The Duke of Devonshire in reply said that he trusted that the selection that had been made by his appointment would be justified by results. He knew he was following in the line of distinguished statesmen who had occupied the position of Governor-General, a list in which Eton held a prominent and distinguished place, and he would endeavor to maintain the great traditions unimpaired. Lord Curzon had said that the opportunities were great. Canada had played her part in the war, and he felt proud to think that he would be able to bear a message to the people of Canada of gratitude and heartfelt sympathy for the assistance that had rendered to the Empire in this great struggle. After the war things would be very much changed in England and in the Empire. What they all devoutly hoped was that the great sacrifices which had been made would not be in vain, but that as a result of the great struggle life might be brighter and happier for all. The past conditions would never be the same, yet he hoped they had laid the foundations of what would be a permanent and lasting peace.

ONE MAN HOLDS DOWN PRICE OF MILK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
ALLENTOWN, Pa.—Owing to the determined stand taken by one milk dealer in this city, Allentown will continue to get eight-cent milk. This man is R. R. Reeser, and he has forced the local "milk trust" to recognize him. Mr. Reeser refused to enter into the agreement made by the other milk dealers sometime ago when they put up the price of milk. He contended that a raise in price was not justified, and that it was wrong further to increase the cost of living. He had options on many hundreds of gallons of milk in Luzerne County. The farmers decided they would make no change. The dealers will make no change, either. The price of milk is eight cents.

EMPHASIS LAID AT EDINBURGH ON STUDY OF RUSSIAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
EDINBURGH, Scotland.—The opening lecture of an elementary non-graduation course in Russian language and literature was recently given at Edinburgh University by Mr. H. J. W. Tillyard, M. A., a Russian scholar who had still further opportunity of study during his confinement at Rubleben, where he was interned after the war. The lecture was open to the public.

Sir Alfred Ewing, the principal, in introducing the lecturer, said that among the good things which the war had done in Great Britain was to break down some mental insularity and ignorance of other nations. They were realizing that the welfare and interests of nations could not be separated from each other. Today they were united in matters of greater moment than those on which their attention used to be exclusively fixed, matters of tremendous import to their common humanity. Britain was gaining a fuller understanding of other peoples and as the absorption in her own affairs had to a great extent broken down, her views of friend and foe had become more disinterested and discerning.

Before the war they had known enough of Germany to appreciate German research work, German thoroughness and German system, but it had also been revealed where these could fail. They had always had an affectionate admiration for France, not untinged with criticism of a people so different in temperament, but their indomitable courage had proved how totally inadequate that admiration had been. Italy also had shown that she represented something more than a home of art, the heir to an ancient civilization, a land of history and travel. With Russia, however, the case was different. Their former attitude toward that nation had completely changed. The knowledge of the size of Russia had been gained solely from the school atlas, the nation was a kind of terra incognita, a vague and doubtful political menace. To study the language of that country was the mark of eccentricity. They knew her now as a great force making for righteousness. They had grasped the vodka question with splendid resolution, which the British nation would do well to imitate.

The Russian language was one of marvelous beauty and flexibility, and centers for its study and of things Russian had been established in Oxford and Cambridge, also in Manchester, Sheffield, Birmingham and Leeds. Apart from its literary value, its commercial importance had led the London County Council to introduce it into many of its schools.

Mr. Tillyard, in his lecture on the benefit and importance of the study of Russian, said that the good relations between the two countries must be maintained after the war, and as this could only be done by mutual understanding, a knowledge of their language was of great importance. To what section of the population would Russian be most useful? First to the diplomatists and politicians, on whom depended to a great extent the satisfactory relations between Britain and Russia. The Russians were brilliant linguists, and to find out what they really thought one needed Russian as the index to this great people. Secondly, critics and men of letters who claimed to expound Russian works of art should not be content to derive their information from translations. To ethnographers and scientific men, the Russian language, with its 140 or more distinct languages and vast tracts of almost unexplored country, offered a new and rich field for research of many kinds.

Lastly there was the important question of trade between the two countries. German trade before the war was estimated at £60,000,000. The Russians had adopted a strong protective policy, but at the same time recognized the worth of British goods. Trade was really a two-way exchange. Britain offered a large and suitable market for foodstuffs and so forth, while in Russia there was a large opening for British machinery. A knowledge, not only of a certain amount of Russian was essential, but also of Russian requirements, money, and weights and measures, and conditions of trading.

As to the conditions under which Russian could be taught, Mr. Tillyard said that in a school curriculum all were agreed that French must come first; neither could it take the place of German for scientific work. Russian was certainly of great educational value; though it had not the strict formality of Latin it might be compared to Greek, and had this advantage that it was a living language. There was no doubt that Russian literature offered sufficient range for a university course.

HONORS FOR FRENCH GENERALS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PARIS, France.—General Guillaume, commanding the First Army Corps, has been made grand officer of the Legion of Honor. The methodical precision of his preparations for attack and the vigor with which he carried them out, together with his remarkable handling of his army corps in a very difficult sector (North of the Somme) are the reasons given for the honor conferred upon him. General Guillaume has also received the Croix de Guerre. General Nicholas, also made Grand Officer of the Legion of Honor, is a reserve officer in command of an infantry division who has by his experience, energy and personal activity transformed his division into a body of reliable and serviceable men who have given the very best account of themselves on every occasion. General Nicholas has also received the Croix de Guerre.



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OPPOSITION TO BRITISH LIQUOR TRAFFIC SCHEME

Plea for State Purchase of Trade Meets With Hostile Reception at Gathering of the United Kingdom Alliance

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
MANCHESTER, England.—The United Kingdom Alliance recently held its annual meetings at Manchester. The council meetings discussed at great length the question of State purchase of the liquor trade, and in his presidential address Mr. Lelf Jones, M. P., also dwelt on this problem as did subsequent speakers. A plea for State purchase was made by Mr. R. B. Batty, formerly honorary secretary, who, however, met with hostile reception and could only muster seven supporters. Dr. Clifford among others, wrote condemning the proposal.

The president, in moving the adoption of the annual report, said that the cause which seemed a forlorn hope 60 years ago was now in all men's mouths, and the nations in their hour of trial, one after another, were turning to prohibition as a means of strength. Russia, Rumania, Canada, and the United States were falling into line. Great Britain lagged behind, solely because those in the place of power had not the wisdom and insight to lead the people aright. No one could look with satisfaction on their drink record during the war. In 1915, they saw £182,000,000 spent on drink, and in the first half of 1916, they went on spending at the same rate. This was the eight hundred and fifty day of the war. Since the war broke out, they had directly spent upon drink not much short of £400,000,000, and the indirect expenditure caused by drink could not be much less.

After commenting on the Board of Control's failure to try prohibition anywhere, even as an experiment, Mr. Lelf Jones dealt with the question of nationalizing the drink traffic. There were no figures yet to show how far the experiment in Carlisle was succeeding, and in drawing deductions from that experiment they must be careful to separate the results which depended on the restrictions from those which depended on the purchase. He denied that the Board of Control had any authority to nationalize the liquor traffic in this way.

When the bill which set up the Board was before the House of Commons, an absolute undertaking was given by the minister in charge that its power of purchase should not be used for the purpose of nationalization except where the premises were to be transformed or altered, or where the circumstances were such that unless the purchase were made there would be a great financial loss to the nation. Those who regarded drink as the enemy of the national life would view with abhorrence the proposal to involve the whole nation, through its State machinery, in the manufacture and sale of drink to the people. The profits of the trade were made at the expense of demoralizing the people, and to say that nationalization of such a traffic was a temperance reform was sheer humbug. Instead of being within the range of practical politics, he believed it was absolutely in the air. It was said the trade would welcome it. He could well believe that; it could not have been pleasant for them in such a time of crisis and sacrifice to know that their operations were hampering the State and causing intolerable misery. He earnestly appealed to the alliance to be strong and courageous now that it was on the very threshold of victory.

Canon J. H. B. Masterman, London, seconded the resolution denouncing a patched-up peace in the fight with liquor. Mr. S. G. Chancellor declared that nationalization of the liquor trade would involve an expenditure of nearly £350,000,000. How could those who were anxious to destroy the trade reasonably be asked to nationalize it. Mr. H. E. Tickle, Glasgow, moved a resolution in favor of prohibition during the war and for six months afterwards, or the application of the referendum on this issue.

Dr. Hunter, Newcastle, and Mr. Bingham, London, moved a resolution reiterating the "profound and unaltered objection of the Council" to all schemes which would involve the State in the manufacture, ownership, or sale of intoxicating drink. To this Mr. Batty moved the following amendment:

"That this council, recognizing the difference of opinion prevalent amongst temperance reformers, declines to condemn beforehand any scheme of State purchase of the liquor traffic which may be submitted by a responsible government, and would give to the same fair and open-minded consideration if it contained satisfactory provisions insuring progress in temperance reform and towards prohibition, including the right of the inhabitants of localities by a direct vote to exclude the common sale of intoxicants as beverages from their midst."

He was as much in favor of prohibition as anyone, he said, but a blocked road must be opened up. If he could not clear it with a rifle he was content to use a State "tank." Today they were living under new conditions which called for new methods of working. Most of the best temperance men in the churches heartily supported the policy he was advocating. The Labor Party, which had done so much



French official photograph issued by Newspaper Illustrations

British troops in the Somme district marching with band

PROSPECTS FOR CONTINUANCE OF ALLIED OFFENSIVE

Difficulty of Bringing Up Guns and Ammunition Given as Reasons for Pauses on Somme

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—The military operations on the Somme during the third week of October were a useful commentary on a question which, as the season progresses, comes more and more to the front. Will the allied offensive on the Somme be brought to a termination as many other military enterprises have been by the approach of winter? During the week the allied commanders have admitted that the prevailing conditions have held up the operations for the time being, and yet, while there is no doubt that beyond fighting for points of local importance such as the Schwaben and St. Eloi, the Butte de Warlencourt and the positions opposite Le Transloy, the British have undertaken no important operations on that front as a whole, the French forces have succeeded in capturing the important village of Sailly Saillies.

In view of the discussions which a representative of The Christian Science Monitor has had with certain high authorities, this progress at such a time is interesting. It has been emphasized, both by Lord Derby, Under-Secretary of War, who has paid more than one visit to the Somme area, and by Major-General Maurice, the Director-General of Military Operations, that while the approach of winter would tend to reduce the speed of the advance, for various reasons, yet the offensive would be steadily maintained in the future as in the past. Some of the various factors that lead to the slackening are the difficulty of maintaining effective aerial observation and therefore of maintaining communication during an attack and of regulating artillery fire; the state of the roads under the stress of heavy traffic, and the difficulties of trenching. The choice of the Somme area for the allied offensive there is not the slightest doubt, was influenced, as in the case of the great German attack upon Verdun, by the possibility of offensive tactics being continued much longer than would be possible at other parts of the line. The nature of the country is very different, for instance, from the district around Ypres, where water is reached not more than three feet below the surface of the ground. In the Somme will be the predominant feature, and though chalk is by no means an ideal substance for the trench digger, it has the merit of allowing water to percolate through it.

Trenches constructed in the chalk usually, though this does not hold where the terrain is plowed up by shells, need to be carefully hidden by the replacing of the original turf upon the parapet in order to render hostile artillery ranging as difficult as can be, but the dry state of a trench constructed in chalk is ample compensation for many things. The whole Somme region is chalk country, and very similar to the great training ground for the British Army, Salisbury Plain. There is this difference, however, that whereas Salisbury Plain is covered with the short tough grass conspicuous on chalky subsoils, the Somme region is much more cultivated and is more thickly wooded. The population is not so dense as in other parts of the western front, and this leads to a comparative paucity of roads. Road communications are tremendously important to armies in which heavy artillery, as on the western front, plays such a conspicuous part, and it is the difficulty of bringing up the necessary ammunition and guns which enforces those pauses noticeable at regular intervals in the allied offensive. These pauses, it is admitted, tend to grow longer as the season progresses, but this is no criterion that spells of favorable conditions will not be utilized to the full. On the other hand, it makes it all the more imperative that they should be. It is pointed out that the great German attacks upon Ypres were not con-

cluded until well into November last year, and the movements of troops against Serbia did not even begin till October. At the time of writing it is significant that the Russians are again heavily attacking the German troops who have replaced Austrians south of the Pripiet marshes. Though no doubt, all the combatants are at present engaged in a race, with the object of securing positions as favorable as possible, before big movements become much more difficult, there is little indication that the war map for 1916 is as yet complete.

As regards the western front, it is hardly necessary to point out at this stage, that the German defenses on the Somme are now, as compared with the original front line attacked on July 1, mere improvisations. The German engineers have shown a wonderful power of recovery in the construction of their defenses, but the fact remains that they are now holding a continuous line of trenches, as distinct from the original formidable labyrinth which was fortified by the labor of two years. Such a barrier, even although the Germans succeed in constructing in time the next line upon which they are now engaged does not constitute so strong an obstacle to the allied advance, as the original one. On the whole the German lines, though they are not broken, may be fairly said to be more flexible. They have only bent backwards so far, say the British authorities, and in no case has any attempt to regain lost ground succeeded so as to be permanent. If the supply of munitions and guns can be got up to the front as in the past, that detention of a large proportion of German troops in the west, which is claimed as one of the chief results of the offensive, appears likely to be continued, to the benefit of the Russians and Rumanians in the east.

EXODUS OF NEGRO LABORERS STOPPED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—It now appears that the exodus of the Negro laborer to the North has been checked and that within a month the situation, so far as the movement of laborers to points north of the Ohio River is concerned, will be back to normal. Traffic has been reduced materially in the past two weeks. In Alabama, a special agent of the Department of Justice is keeping a check upon the situation and his report will show that fully 6000 Negroes have gone from Alabama to Northern states, most of them to points in West Virginia and Pennsylvania. The carriers, besides reporting a lull in the northern movement, assert that many hundreds of Negroes are returning from the North where conditions have not been entirely to their liking. It was in September that the movement was at its height in all of the southern states. As for Birmingham alone, practically every railroad reported the greatest outpouring of traffic since 1914. The revenue derived from fares from the outgoing Negroes was a large factor.

GRAIN EXPORTS FALL OFF

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—For the first time in several months exports from this port did not show an increase over the month previous, according to the monthly report which has just been issued. This statement shows that, while the exports for October, which were valued approximately at \$25,000,000, were about \$11,000,000 in advance of the figures for the same month last year, they did not reach the high water mark of September's record. The figures show that the decrease is due largely to the decrease in the exportation of grain.

MADRID MAN ON FACULTY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Senor Balbino Davalos, former professor at the University of Madrid, has been added to the faculty of the University of Minnesota as lecturer in the department of romance languages. He is a member of the Royal Spanish Academy and former minister from Mexico to Portugal and to Brazil.

LIBERAL PARTY SEEKS TO AVOID WAR ELECTION

British Parliament to Be Appealed To for Extension of Term of Canadian Body Until Fall Next Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
OTTAWA, Ont.—The Liberal Party must decide whether there will be a war-time election or another extension of the term of the present Parliament, to avoid such a contest. Speaking in Toronto, Hon. A. E. Kemp, minister in the Borden Administration and chairman of the war-purchasing commission, stated the Government's policy on the issue. The Government will, next session, "place before" Parliament a resolution asking the British Parliament to extend the term of the present Canadian Parliament for another year, ending in the fall of 1918. If this is unanimously or by a large majority accepted, there will be no election until 1918 at least, but if the opposition refuse endorsement of this proposal there will be an immediate dissolution of Parliament.

The term of the present Parliament expired on Oct. 16, but at the last session a resolution was passed, asking the Imperial Parliament to extend the term for another year. This was done and an election avoided. On the outbreak of the war there was a strong demand within the Conservative Party for an immediate election, but Sir Robert Borden refused to consider such a proposal. In the spring of 1915, it was evident that the Government was considering an appeal to the people, but public sentiment was so strongly against such action that the idea was abandoned and the extension of legislation at the session of 1916 was the result. Since then the Liberal leaders, except Sir Wilfrid Laurier, have expressed a desire for an election and some of them have stated that further extension of legislation would be opposed. Sir Wilfrid has made no announcement on this subject.

The result of provincial contests in Nova Scotia, Quebec, Manitoba and British Columbia have encouraged the Liberal Party in the hope that a federal contest would return them to power. There is no doubt that during the summer the Government appeared to be losing public support, but recently the swing of sentiment has been the other way and, if it continues, the Liberal Party may hesitate to force a contest that at best would be very doubtful in result. There is still a strong feeling in certain sections of the country against a war election, and the party responsible for forcing such a contest will enter the fight under a considerable handicap. The Government's policy, as announced, is to bring down its session program in January, and then ask for another extension of term of office. Sir Wilfrid Laurier has steadfastly refused to consider a war election and he will not likely change his policy without some stronger public demand than has so far been manifested.

NATIONAL RELIEF FUND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

LONDON, England.—The Secretary of State for the Colonies has received through the Governor of the Gold Coast, for transmission to the national relief fund, a check for £1518 11d., being the final installment of the voluntary contributions collected by the Gold Coast Imperial war fund committee from the people of the Gold Coast, Ashanti, and the Northern Territories of the Gold Coast. The total contribution made through this committee alone amounts to £29,600, and, in addition, numerous other donations have been made both by private persons and from public funds.

LOCAL OPTION NOW AN ISSUE IN PENNSYLVANIA

Leaders in the Movement Claim at Least 85 Votes in Legislature—Different Plan of Campaign to Be Tried

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—While local option was only an indirect issue in this State in the last election, its effect on the next Legislature will, it is thought, be very marked. Returns on the number of Legislators elected who have pledged themselves to vote for local option are not known at present, as the count of the vote is slow. Leaders in the movement claim, however, that they will have 85 votes and possibly 90 in favor of it. Another reason the local optionists feel they have for encouragement is found in Governor Brumbaugh's attitude toward it. It will be remembered that, while the Republican platform did not contain a plank favoring it, all through the last gubernatorial campaign Mr. Brumbaugh pledged his personal support in such a movement. It is said that the Governor is now most anxious to redeem that pledge, and in order to do so has solicited the help of the Vire element, which has been closest to him since his induction into office.

While nothing definite can be learned concerning their decision in the matter, it is understood that they will back the Governor in having a test made. In the event that their support is given to local option, the cause will have about 24 more votes than they have at present, as the Vire element practically controls that number out of the city's 41 representatives in the lower house. A vote of 104 is needed to pass the measure.

A different plan of campaign is being formed for the fight that is to be waged in January. Instead of making a feature of the moral end of the liquor question, an effort will be made to lay particular stress on the economic side of it. To this end, the workmen's compensation law will figure indirectly. It is hoped to bring home to employers the cost of liquor to them when a man is injured while working for them, as it has been the ruling that an employee comes under the provisions of the bill whether he has been drinking or not. Both forces are now lining up for the fight, and a hard struggle is expected when the Legislature meets in January.

NEW GERMAN WAR CREDIT DISCUSSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Germany.—According to the German press, at the time of writing, the Government plans to apply to the Reichstag for a fresh war credit of 12,000,000,000 marks during the present session. That will bring the credits so far granted up to 64,000,000,000 marks, subsidies of 5,000,000,000 each having been voted in August and December of 1914, while three of 10,000,000,000 each were voted in March, August and December, 1915, and one of 12,000,000,000 was approved during the last Reichstag session in June of this year.

In view of the 10,500,000,000 marks just raised by the fifth war loan, it is estimated that it will not be necessary to call for a fresh loan until the spring, but that it will be possible to manage, as usual, with the help of short-term treasury bonds. The new war credit to be asked for, therefore, the Berliner Tageblatt explains, is merely of a provisory character, and is necessitated by the fact that, whereas the total sum that has now been raised by loans amounts to 47,000,000,000 marks, that of the subsidies so far granted is only 52,000,000,000, so that the margin between the two sums is relatively small.

The Tageblatt derived considerable satisfaction from a comparison between Germany's war expenditure— which was for a time 2,000,000,000 marks monthly, but has since decreased, and that of England which, it estimates, amounts to at least 1,000,000,000 more marks a month, but added: A greater source of comfort for us than England's high war expenditure and the difficulty she experiences in raising money is the fact that the bulk of the money expended by the German Empire remains in the country. The money is used first and foremost for the equipment of the army, but this is provided and manufactured almost exclusively by home industries. The increase of the national debt does not, therefore, involve a decrease of the national wealth; on the contrary, the financial power of the German Empire is put to nothing like the same strain as the credit of the Empire.

MISSISSIPPI CAMPAIGN FOR HORTICULTURE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

JACKSON, Miss.—The beginning of an active campaign for better winter gardens, better orchards and a general improvement of horticultural conditions over the state has been announced by the head of the horticultural department of Mississippi A. and M. College. Lecture and demonstration tours which will include all parts of the state are now under way. Special attention will be given to the pecan industry, the beautification of public grounds and general fruit growing. The necessity of home waterworks will be stressed. The campaign will last until the first of the year.

Andrew Alexander
548 FIFTH AVENUE
New York

AN exceedingly handsome slipper exemplifying the present vogue of beaded decoration, is the "La Valliere" made of gray satin with steel beading; black satin with jet beading; and white satin with iridescent beading; seventy-five a pair, delivered prepaid to any post office address.
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H. P. D. KINGSTON, Redlands, California.
(Where the Oranges come from)

OFFICIAL NEWS OF THE WAR FROM CAPITALS

(Continued from page one)

day by German army headquarters is as follows:

Western theater: Army group of Crown Prince Rupprecht—On both sides of the River Aisne yesterday there was violent fighting. Strong British attacks prepared by concentrated artillery fire of the heaviest calibers were launched against our positions forming an angle to the southwestward. The British, under considerable sacrifices, succeeded in pushing us back from Beaumont-Hamel and St. Pierre-Divion, together with the lines adjoining leading into the prepared positions.

Our tenacious defense caused us considerable losses.

Other places of the front were under attack from the east of Hebuterne as far as the south of Grandcourt. Wherever the British had entered they were ejected by the brisk counterattacks of our infantry.

Army group of the German Crown Prince—On the east bank of the River Meuse (Verdun region) there was a lively artillery fire in the evening hours. French reconnoitering advances against our Haudromont line were repulsed.

Macedonian front—In the district of Korea our reconnoitering detachments renewed their skirmishing with French infantry and cavalry.

Attacks by Entente troops on the Monastir plain and north of the Tcherina are in progress, the fighting not yet being ended.

Front of Field Marshal von Mackensen, Dobruja: There is nothing new to report. Austro-Hungarian monitors once more gave proof of their efficiency by bringing in, after an engagement near the Rumanian bank of the Danube in the vicinity of Giurgiu, seven boats of a tow, of which five were laden with cargo.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

CONSTANTINOPLE, Turkey (Wednesday)—Four enemy airplanes dropped bombs on Beersheba on Nov. 11 without causing any damage, says a statement issued yesterday by Turkish army headquarters.

Two workmen were injured. The enemy machines were pursued by ours.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—During the night, an official communiqué states, the British troops secured the ground won in yesterday's attacks. Many prisoners, whose numbers will be reported later, have been taken.

The official bulletin issued last night reads as follows:

The village of Beaucourt-sur-Anophe is in our hands. The prisoners reported to date number considerably over 5000 and more are coming in.

Today a local advance was made east of Butte de Warlencourt; practically all our objectives were gained. Some 80 prisoners were taken in this area.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—The bulletin issued by the war office last night reads:

South of the Somme during the day the enemy artillery, which was vigorously replied to by our guns, violently bombarded the region of Pressoire and the sector of Blaches and la Maisonnette.

In the Argonne we occupied at Four de Paris a crater caused by the explosion of a German mine.

On the Verdun front there was an intermittent cannonade, more active in the regions of Douaumont and Vaux. Everywhere else the day was quiet.

Army of the East: There was no infantry action yesterday. The artillery duel continued lively between the Tcherina and Pressa Lake. The booty captured by the Franco-Serbian in this fighting from Nov. 1 to Nov. 12 comprised 25 guns, including eight heavy guns, 21 caissons, a large number of rifles and grenades and other material. More than 1447 prisoners were taken, among them 28 officers, one a colonel.

Yesterday afternoon's statement reads:

South of the Somme the artillery duel was somewhat lively during the night in the region of Pressoire.

In the Champagne, a strong enemy detachment which tried to approach our line after a violent bombardment was easily repulsed by our fire west of Auberville.

The night was calm on the rest of the front.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

ROME, Italy (Wednesday)—An official communiqué states that the Italians have straightened their line on the Carso at several points, a heavy trench mortar with ammunition falling into Italian hands. In the Trentino, the Italians shelled a transport column and troops moving in several areas.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

SALONIKA, Greece (Wednesday)—The following communication from Serbian headquarters was issued yesterday:

On Monday we fought sanguinary engagements with the Bulgarians and Germans on the Tcherina River which are not yet concluded. The enemy troops are offering stubborn resistance, hence certain trenches are repeatedly changing hands. At the close of the day we were in definite possession of very important enemy positions near Topavist.

Apart from enormous losses inflicted on our opponents in killed and

wounded, we have taken 1000 prisoners, mostly Germans and including a German battalion commander and several German officers. The booty is important, but details are not available.

TRAINING FOR PUBLIC SERVICE CENTRAL THEME

Delegates to Conference of Universities and Service Society Welcomed to Philadelphia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—The third annual conference of universities and public service began this morning in Houston Hall, University of Pennsylvania. The central theme of the sessions will be the methods of arriving at more specific training for public service by means of field training inaugurated by American universities. The sessions will continue two days and night meetings will be held in the Hotel Walton. Representatives of about 100 American colleges, universities, educational boards and civic organizations are in attendance.

The sessions, which are being held under the auspices of the Society for the Promotion of Training for Public Service, began with an address of welcome by Vice-Provost Penniman. The response was made by Edward A. Fitzpatrick of Madison, Wis., director of the society. The morning speakers were Joseph S. McLaughlin, director of Department of Supplies of this city; Dr. Clyde A. Dunnway, president of the University of Wyoming, and William H. Allen, director of the Institute for Public Service, New York.

The afternoon sessions are to begin at 2 o'clock. The speakers scheduled are Charles A. Beard, supervisor of the Training School for Public Service; Mrs. Rudolph Blankenburg and Miss Zona Gale. Others will join informally in the discussions.

PLANS ARE MADE FOR PARADE OF SECOND BRIGADE

About 60 representatives of civic, fraternal and military organizations of Boston met with Mayor Curley in his office today to consider arrangements for the parade of the Second Brigade next Saturday afternoon. Plans were made for stationing the various organizations along the route of the soldiers and Mayor Curley said that he wanted real "appreciation" of the soldiers shown and the cheers to be hearty ones and the waving of the United States flags to be appropriate.

After the parade the Mayor will present to the appointed officers of the various divisions of the brigade medals which have been struck off for the city to be given to each member of the brigade as a token of appreciation of their patriotism in volunteering for border service. The medals are being a buff and blue ribbon and represent the seal of Massachusetts. Near the parade ground there will be a place roped off large enough for the troops to gather in after the parade.

The main reviewing stand will be at City Hall with the Grand Army of the Republic occupying the place of honor on the stand and the various Civil War veteran associations flanking it with the Daughters of Veterans and Women's Relief Corps along the sidewalk. Positions as assigned by the Mayor today are: On Beacon Street, the Elks from Tremont to Park, the Spanish War Veterans from Park to Joy, the Army and Navy Union from Joy to Walnut, the Ninth Regiment Veterans from Walnut to Spruce, the Sons of Veterans from Spruce to Charles and the G. A. R. in School Street with the reviewing stand.

The Keatses Veterans and other Civil War societies will be on School Street from City Hall to Tremont, and on Tremont Street there will be the Y. M. C. U. Rifle Club from Boylston to Mason, the Veteran Fireman from Mason to West, the Fusiliers Veterans Association from West to Temple. The Democratic city committee will occupy a part of Temple Place and the Republican city committee will go from Temple to Summer Street.

The parade will start about 2 o'clock and will move from Commonwealth Avenue, to Arlington, to Boylston, to Tremont Street, to Temple Place, to Washington, to School and up Tremont, to Beacon Street, to Charles, where it will enter the parade ground.

IMMIGRANTS URGED TO ATTEND SCHOOL

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Chambers of commerce in every city where night schools are conducted have been formally requested by the United States commissioner of education, P. P. Clanton, to cooperate in the "America First" campaign of the bureau of education to increase the school attendance of non-English-speaking immigrants. Officials of the bureau believe the most effective way of impressing the immigrant with the advantage of learning English is through the employer.

Industrial establishments all over the country last year tendered cooperation in the Americanization movement started by the bureau through the distribution of the "America First" posters. Many manufacturing plants reported increased efficiency in their immigrant employees, when the latter had learned English.

To enable chambers of commerce and industrial establishments to cooperate effectively in the "America First" campaign, plans for activity have been prepared by the bureau's division of immigrant education. Among other things, the division calls attention to the fact that several large industries have given a bonus or wage increase to immigrant workmen whose industrial efficiency is increased through learning English in night school.

GEN. GUTIERREZ REPORTS DEFEAT OF FELICITAS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Mexican Embassy is in receipt of a telegram from Consul Bravo at El Paso, who has communicated with General Obregon and obtained full corroboration of certain facts regarding conditions on the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, the embassy says.

The city of Tehuantepec is in the hands of the Constitutionalists, as it has been for many months. It has at no time been in the hands of rebels, it is claimed. General Luis Gutierrez declares that complete tranquillity prevails in the entire region.

In the last encounter, with the rebels under Felix Diaz and Almazan, their forces were completely dispersed, says General Gutierrez, with a loss of more than 200. Several of the bandit leaders surrendered and were taken by General Gutierrez to Mexico City for conference with the First Chief, it is reported.

General Trevino reports that Quevada's band of bandits is retreating toward San Buenaventura, and that a strong force is in pursuit. Villa's main body of a few hundred men, he says, is in full flight toward the mountainous region of Durango, southwest of Parral.

Foundation Has Been Laid

Tentative Border Agreement Has Been Formulated

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Despite indications of obstructionist tactics on the Mexican side, the American members of the joint peace commission here today believed there is still a chance of reaching a border agreement, involving General Pershing's withdrawal.

While the apparent obstruction annoyed the American group perceptibly, one of its members said: "The foundation has been laid for a structure which we have excellent reason to trust will take the form of an agreement. And, while we have come to something concrete, it is nothing more than tentative. There is now a situation wherein we come to the criticisms which we trust will result in unity." The Carranzista members had planned to send the tentative agreement to General Carranza by messenger for ratification, while the Americans expected to submit the proposals to the Washington Government by telegraph.

In addition to the military agreement, the Americans hope for action more favorable to American investors, such as the big mining interests.

NICARAGUA IS EXPECTED TO HOLD TO TREATY

New President, Gen. Chamorra, Said to Have Been Chosen Because He Favored It

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Apparently the Nicaraguan treaty controversy is still an issue, although the United States has been officially declared "not a party" to the Central American Court of Justice, formed in Washington in 1907 under the auspices of the United States and which has recently decided against Nicaragua in cases brought before the court by other Central American republics in protest of Nicaragua's right to conclude the treaty with the United States without their consent.

The American Peace Society, through its secretary, Arthur Deerin Call, has issued a statement to the effect that the United States should recognize the validity of the court by accepting the decrees which it issues. The difficulty immediately to be faced is as to the existence of the court if Nicaragua refuses to be bound by its decisions, as Nicaragua is considered to be likely to do if she has the backing of the United States in sticking to the treaty.

Nicaragua is considered likely to hold to the treaty because there is \$3,000,000 for that Republic in it as payment for a perpetual option to the United States on the Nicaraguan interoceanic canal route and for 99 years' lease of site for a naval station in the Gulf of Fonseca. Further than this, the new President of Nicaragua, General Chamorra, was Minister of Nicaragua to Washington while the treaty was being put through, and is known to be favorable to it, and because of this attitude to have been favored for the presidency of Nicaragua by the United States. It is said that, without the influence of the United States, he would quite likely have failed of election.

Salvador, Costa Rica and Honduras all are involved in the cases against Nicaragua's right to carry out the treaty provisions, and, so far as the court has gone to date, all the cases seem to be going against Nicaragua.

BAZAAR DAILY ANNOUNCED

Announcement is made today that an eight-page newspaper, to be known as the Bazaar Daily, will be published in Mechanics Building when the National Allied Bazaar is taking place from Dec. 9 to 20. Arlo Bates, professor of English at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, is to be the editor, and some widely known authors and educational leaders of this country will contribute to the paper. It is to be "strictly original" and will not print anything known to have been already published. A feature of the paper will be a "Boston-Mother Goose." There will be no advertisements, and its editorials will deal not only with matters pertaining to the bazaar, but also with subjects of wide and permanent interest.

RAILROADS JOIN IN ATTACK ON EIGHT-HOUR LAW

Before Courts in New York, Chicago and Boston Many Suits Have Been Filed

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Three great Eastern trunk line railroads will have joined, within the next few days, with the great Western railway systems in a concerted fight on the Adamson eight-hour law.

The Pennsylvania Railroad filed its suit for an injunction against operation of the law at Philadelphia today. The New York Central is expected to join in a petition to be filed here late today. Within the next few days the New York, New Haven & Hartford will institute similar proceedings at Boston. This will be the answer of the railroads to the challenge of a general strike Jan. 1, made by the railway brotherhoods.

The petition to be filed by the New York Central will, it is understood, be patterned after that instituted by the Santa Fe Railroad, in the first of legal obstacles which the railroads are seeking to place in the way of enforcement of the law.

It will be addressed to United States District Attorney Marshall and other United States prosecutors in New York, and will take direct issue with President Wilson's now famous descriptive phrase defending the act as carrying the "judgment of society" in favor of an eight-hour day. It will hold that the act exceeds proper police powers within the jurisdiction of the states.

POSTPONEMENT URGED FOR NEW DEMURRAGE LIST

(Continued from page one)

tion of the commission the injustice of the carriers claiming exemptions from weather interference under that clause in their bill of lading which exempts them from all loss, damage or delay, and on the other hand, holding shippers and consignees liable for such acts.

"It is also the sense of this meeting that the chamber should urge the Interstate Commerce Commission to recommend to the carriers that the administration of the demurrage rules should be turned over to a competent demurrage commission to be handled in the State of California, which has been pointed out by the commission, in one of its decisions, to be advantageous to the shipping public. This recommendation is made on the ground that at the present time the demurrage rules are not uniformly administered and whenever a question arises between a shipper and the railroad the railroad car accounting officer acts as judge, jury and prosecutor for his own case.

More than 200 members of the Chamber of Commerce attended the meeting. A number spoke in behalf of the adoption of the resolutions while a few objected to certain features as they were presented and subsequently adopted. Amos L. Hathaway, chairman of the transportation committee, opened the meeting by saying that prompt action was necessary as the proposed schedules would go into operation in two weeks. He explained that the action of the Chamber of Commerce should not be in the way of a complaint but as a means of informing the Interstate Commerce Commission of the exact conditions in New England.

Frank E. Sands, a prominent Boston shipper, related his experiences in delays of cars and difficulties in obtaining prompt deliveries. Most delays, he says, were caused by the railroads. He admitted that many merchants were not so prompt as they might be in unloading cars, but claimed that they were not accustomed to abuse the privilege. He cited the shipment of a barrel of flour from Worcester to Providence, a distance of 30 miles, which required three weeks. He declared that railroads should not issue bills of lading unless they are prepared to give prompt deliveries.

Frank E. Fulton, who offered the resolutions, urged adoption and then referred to the demurrage regulations in California. W. E. Clark thought the resolutions should be a protest against the excessive time consumed by the railroads on regular schedules and also of the bookkeeping of railroads. He said that 100 cars of wool were received in Boston, and the railroad did not know to whom they were consigned, for several representatives of the railroad appeared at his office for permission to break open the cars to ascertain the names of the shippers.

W. F. Tiffany of the New England Paper Trade Association said the shipments of paper were fairly prompt but that the railroads were to blame for the delays in return. A. E. Cox complained of the difficulty in securing shipments from the West. He said that a member of his firm was on a second trip to the West to locate cars which they had been advised had been shipped but of which the railroads had no records.



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GREAT PLAINS OF WEST FORMED MANY AGES AGO

Rocky Mountain Eastern Slopes That Merge Into Rolling Prairies

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Great Plains, according to investigations by the United States geological survey, are smooth treeless slopes that extend eastward from the foot of the Rocky Mountains into central Kansas as well as into adjoining states on the north and south. Their western margin has an altitude of almost 5000 feet near the Rocky Mountains, from which they make a practically continuous descent to an altitude of 2000 to 2200 feet in Kansas, where they merge into rolling prairies. The plains are trenched by the relatively shallow valleys of many rivers and creeks flowing to the east, but extensive areas of the remarkably smooth tabular surfaces remain between these valleys.

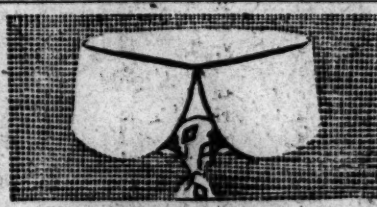
The major part of the Great Plains is covered by sands, gravels, and loams of late tertiary age (about 1,000,000 years old), varying in thickness from 50 to 200 feet in greater part and in general lying on a relatively smooth surface of the older rocks.

The materials were brought from the Rocky Mountain region by streams which ran in various courses across the region, sometimes cutting valleys but mostly depositing sediments. The time was one of relatively arid conditions, probably in general similar to the present, the streams bringing out of the mountains a larger amount of sediment than they could carry through to the great rivers on the east. The process was long continued, and it is likely also that at times the stream grades were somewhat less than they are at present, so that the deposits were not to any great extent deeply trenched by small creeks, as they are now.

It is known from the fossil bones found in the deposits that the region was inhabited by numerous land animals of a sort very different from those of the present era.

TECH 1908 CLASS DINES

The bi-monthly meeting and dinner of the 1908 class of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology were held at the Boston City Club last night. L. T. Collins, the president, presided, and Langdon Coffin was the chief speaker.



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FLOUR MADE IN KANSAS SENT TO MINNEAPOLIS

TOPEKA, Kan.—Sending Kansas-made flour from Kansas wheat to Minneapolis, the greatest flour manufacturing center of the world, would seem a paradox, a second shipment of "coal to Newcastle," but that is what is going on, says the Capital.

For years the Minnesota and Dakota public has been showing a preference for Kansas flour. Jobbers have found it to be a leader and the heavy fall shipments are to satisfy the growing demand.

It was nearly 20 years ago that Foster Dwight Coburn, then secretary of the state board of agriculture, published the fact that Minnesota millers were sending to Kansas for turkey red hard wheat to mix with the soft spring wheat Minnesota and Dakota grades. It improved the flour.

The charge was denied by the Minneapolis millers, but Coburn was a man who did not give in. Finally

with the denials still going he persuaded the Daily Capital to send a man to Minnesota, to confirm his statements.

John P. Fritts, city editor of the Daily Capital at that time, was the man selected, making two trips and fully verifying the statements that Kansas wheat was becoming a favorite for mixing with northern grades. At one time Mr. Fritts learned that a shipment of 20 cars was to be made. He followed the train all the way to the Minneapolis mill; where it was unloaded.

The use of Kansas wheat has increased ever since with many of the large mills using it in enormous quantities. Now they are swinging not only to Kansas-grown wheat but to Kansas-made flour.

SUBURBAN NEWSDEALERS

The Suburban Newsdealers Association held its monthly meeting yesterday at the Boston City Club. The members were addressed by Harold Whitehead of the Boston University School of Business Administration on "Organization."



Individuality! Is represented in every "Gilt Crest" article; also the highest quality at unusually attractive prices.

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- STYLE 1. French Voile Blouse with big square collar; sleeve and front trimmed with Venice lace; front is embroidered in dainty design.
- STYLE 2. Fine Batiste Blouse with collar and front daintily embroidered in spray design, with insets of Venice lace; collar and sleeve edged with Venice lace.
- STYLE 3. French Voile Blouse with front embroidered in wheat design around inset of novelty lace; collar and sleeve embroidered to match, and edged with novelty lace.
- STYLE 4. French Voile Blouse with front daintily embroidered, and also trimmed with Venice motif—collar and cuffs hemstitched and lace trimmed.

Gilchrist Company Washington and Winter Streets

Ask for Our New "Gilt Crest" Book

PETITIONS FOR COAL EMBARGO ARE CIRCULATED

Newton Dealer Leads Movement
to Stop Exports, While U. S.
District Attorney Continues
His Investigation

Leading coal dealers of Boston have been summoned to meet U. S. District Attorney George W. Anderson today for the purpose of ascertaining the causes for the recent advances in the price of coal. While the federal legal authorities are at work on the investigation, petitions requesting Congress to place an embargo on coal exports are being circulated in Greater Boston under the leadership of G. A. Chadwick, a coal dealer in Newton Upper Falls.

Coal merchants have been asked by Mr. Anderson to furnish all available information regarding the causes for the recent increases in the price of coal, amounts of coal in their storage plants at present, and to what extent, if any, large consumers have purchased heavy stores of coal in anticipation of a shortage and high prices. Mr. Chadwick believes that the most effective means of securing relief from the high prices is an embargo on all shipments of soft coal, at least temporarily. He says that it is quite true that soft coal is not used by the average consumer to any large extent, but when the price of soft coal advances from \$1.50 a ton to \$7 a ton in two months the price of hard coal is bound to rise with it.

"The only effective means for securing a reduction in the present prices of coal must be an embargo on exports," says Mr. Chadwick. "In spite of a shortage of cars and labor, there has been more coal mined this year than last year, and if it has not been exported, what has become of it?"

"We have had many investigations by federal authorities and, even by Legislatures in the past without securing any relief. If the people want high prices, they can have them, but I do not think they want them. If enough persons can bring their influence to bear on Congress when it convenes, I believe that an embargo can be readily imposed, for an embargo on coal would not meet the opposition that would arise against an embargo on food products."

Copies of the petition asking for an embargo on coal have been placed in stores and business houses in Newton, Waltham, Woburn, Watertown and Needham by Mr. Chadwick. Other copies have been sent to Mayor Edwin O. Childs of Newton, the Newton Board of Aldermen, Newton Board of Trade, members of the State Legislature from the Newton district and local Congressmen. The signed petitions will be placed in the hands of United States Senator John W. Weeks or the local congressman.

While Greater Boston is for the moment chiefly interested in an investigation of the high cost of coal, Springfield is turning its attention mostly toward an investigation of milk prices. Word comes from that city that appeals have been made to the city officials and the Board of Trade to look after the interests of the consumers. The Board of Trade last night decided to take no official part in the investigation, pending similar action by the City Council. A special committee of four members representing the producers and dealers is expected to meet today for the selection of a fifth member.

"It appears to me that whenever the prices of prime commodities arise sharply from no apparent cause, it is the duty of the representatives of the Government to make an investigation to ascertain the cause of such advances," said Mr. Anderson to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor today. "I look up the matter of the rise in retail milk rates in Boston some months ago, and the investigation is still in progress. It may be extended to Worcester and Springfield and to other cities, but at present it is confined to Boston."

"As regards coal rates, the sudden increase of 10 per cent in the retail price of coal has been under investigation."

For the past few days business men and coal dealers have been giving me what information they have. As in the milk case, no charges have been made against any person or firm, and the only attitude the Government has is one of inquiry.

"The present investigation of coal it may be extended to other points. It is confined to the Boston district, but it is the idea of this office to find out whether the rise due to influences at work in this city or to those outside the State. If it is found that the rise was occasioned by wholesalers or producers in other states or at the seaboard, the results of our inquiry will be reported in Washington, but if the cause is the local dealers then action will be taken through this office. Before any action is taken, the report will be made in Washington."

Mr. Anderson stated that it was said that the increase in price has been due in part to the fear of small dealers that higher prices were coming either through a decrease in transportation facilities or a shortage in the supply. He expects the investigation to continue today and tomorrow, but whether the results will be made known first in Boston or in Washington depends wholly on the outcome of the investigation. Sudden increases in the price of other commodities without apparent cause would be investigated through his office, he added.

Asst. United States Dist. Atty. Leo A. Rogers, who has direct charge of the coal investigation, said today that from the information gained to date it was apparent that the middlemen were to blame for the recent price

UNITED STATES NAVAL RESERVE FORCE SOUGHT

Special efforts are being made by United States naval officers in charge of naval recruiting stations to bring to the attention of State and city governments the need of actively cooperating with the Federal Government in the establishment of a practical United States Naval Reserve Force composed of six classes which include former United States navy enlisted men and officers, men in the merchant marine, men specially fitted for coast or harbor defense, and men skilled in aeronautics. The term of service is four years and the annual pay in most cases is that of a regular United States naval man for two months' base duty.

Lieut. Harlow T. Kays, U. S. N., the commanding officer at the naval recruiting station on Tremont Street, Boston, has been in touch with State officials for the last week and has appointments with Edwin Mulready, Massachusetts Commissioner of Labor, and others. Lieut. Kays said today that the greatest help such officials can give this movement is to allow the recruiting offices to use their mailing lists and in that way reach a large number of people. Next week Lieut. Kays is to go to Providence, R. I., where he will bring the matter to the attention of the Rhode Island State officials. Early in December Lieut. Kays will be relieved by Lieut. C. S. Keller, U. S. N.

Stations for the men to enroll will be established at the recruiting offices in Boston, Providence and Concord, N. H., according to Lieut. Kays. Enlisting has been very poor in the New England district, he says, and not until the present trade booms are over will it pick up. Enlisted men sent out by the Boston office to find reasons why men are slow in enlisting report to the officer that in practically every case the men say that as long as they can get higher pay and good living conditions as private citizens they are not going to join the Navy. However, in the South and West enlistments are reported larger than usual.

RETURNS FILED BY CANDIDATES

Returns to the Secretary of the Commonwealth of individual expenses of nominees at the recent state election show that Governor McCall expended for his reelection \$221,69, of which \$500 went to the Republican State committee. The remainder was distributed in small amounts for printing, mailing, stamps, hotel bills, stenographic work and advertising.

Senator Henry Cabot Lodge spent \$3040. Of this \$1000 was contributed to the Republican State committee, \$510 to the Republican National committee, \$350 to the Republican city committee of Lynn, \$500 to the Republican city committee of Boston, \$10 each to the Republican town committees of Mashpee, Billerica and Reading; \$20 to the Republican city committee of Salem and a like amount to the Republican city committee of Everett. For the distribution of circulars by E. T. Clark the Senator spent \$200. Much of the remainder went for advertising and printing.

Congressman Ernest W. Roberts, who was defeated for reelection in the 9th District, spent \$402.15, mostly in advertising, paying canvassers and in contributions to city committees, as well as for hire of halls and other smaller expenses.

Alvan T. Fuller, who defeated Congressman Roberts, spent \$2056.32, most of which went for newspaper advertising. In Mr. Fuller's return there are 10 items for suppers for chauffeurs, the separate items ranging from 45 cents to \$2.90.

Committees have until Dec. 7 to make return of their expenses.

JEWISH RELIEF TO BE DISCUSSED

The first national convention of the People's Relief Committee for Jewish War Sufferers, organized two years ago, will open next Saturday evening at Ford Hall and will continue for four days. So far the local branch has received more than 200 names of delegates from all parts of this country and Canada and it is expected that in all more than 500 delegates representing various relief organizations in America will attend.

The convention will hold five sessions and one of the chief features will be the mass-meeting Sunday evening at Symphony Hall. It is expected that the largest Jewish audience ever gathered in this city will be on hand in view of the fact that Dr. Judah L. Magnes of New York will read his report of his recent European trip. Congressman Meyer London of New York, chairman of the National Relief Committee, will be the principal speaker and included in the list are Dr. Schmarda Levin, former member of the Russian Duma; Abram Kahn, editor of the Vorwärts, New York; Louis Lipsky, executive secretary of the American Federation of Zionists; Dr. N. Sirkin, Dr. Zhitlovsky and B. Zuckerman of the national organization Poalei Zion.

CARNEGIE GIFT TO ANDOVER.—A gift of \$25,000 from Andrew Carnegie to be used toward the purchase of the property formerly occupied by the Andover Theological Seminary, is announced by the officials of Phillips Andover Academy. The school purchased the estate soon after the seminary was removed to Cambridge, to become a part of the Harvard Divinity School 10 years ago.

PROMOTIONAL COURSES READY FOR TEACHERS

Freehand Drawing an Important
Feature in the Program of
Present Year

Promotional examination and general improvement courses for teachers in Boston's public schools are being conducted under the direction of the Board of Superintendents as usual this winter. The promotional courses will not begin until after the 1st of January but the general improvement courses begin next Monday.

The announcements are as follows:
1. "Methods in Arithmetic," by William L. Vosburgh, Boston Normal School. Course of 10 lectures, beginning Jan. 8, 1917, to be given on succeeding Monday evenings, at Public Latin School, from 7:30 to 9 p. m.
2. "Fundamentals in Teaching," by Dr. J. Mace Andrews, Boston Normal School. Course of 10 lectures, beginning Jan. 4, 1917, to be given on succeeding Thursday evenings, at Public Latin School, from 7:30 to 9 p. m.
3. Freehand drawing (for teachers of Grades IV to VIII) by Theodore M. Dillaway, director of manual arts. Course of 40 lectures, demonstration and practice work, beginning Jan. 8, 1917, to be given on succeeding Monday evenings, at Mechanic Arts High School, Room A1, from 7:30 to 9:30 p. m.

4. Freehand drawing (for teachers of Grades I to III), by assistants in manual arts. Course of 10 lectures, exposition and practice work, beginning Jan. 4, 1917, to be given on succeeding Thursday evenings, at Mechanic Arts High School, room A1, from 7:30 to 9:30 p. m.
5. Problems in high school administration, by Samuel F. Tower. Course of 10 lectures, beginning Jan. 4, 1917, to be given on succeeding Thursday afternoons, at English High School Annex, the Fenway, from 3:30 to 4:30 p. m.

In addition to the above courses for promotional examination credit, the Board of Superintendents will offer two general improvement courses (without promotional credit) for elementary school teachers in the subject of:

6. Freehand drawing (for teachers of Grades IV to VIII) by Theodore M. Dillaway or his assistants. Course of 10 lectures, beginning Nov. 20, 1916, to be given on succeeding Monday afternoons at the Prince School, from 4:30 to 5:30 p. m.
7. Freehand drawing (for teachers of Grades I to III), by Theodore M. Dillaway or his assistants. Course of 10 lectures, beginning Nov. 23, 1916, to be given on succeeding Thursday afternoons, at the Prince School, from 4:30 to 5:30 p. m.

Membership in the promotional courses is limited to 50, in the improvement courses to two classes of 35 each. Application for admission to the courses should be made as soon as possible to Assistant Superintendent Frank V. Thompson. The usual order of preference will be maintained, namely: (1) teachers who are obliged to take the promotional examination in May, 1917; (2) in the order of application. For improvement courses, (1) in the order of application.

MINIMUM WAGE LAW DECLARED TO BE SUCCESS

That better conditions have resulted from the Minimum Wage Law was asserted by Prof. Arthur N. Holcombe of Harvard University at a lecture conducted by the Boston School of Social Science in Huntington Chambers last night. Professor Holcombe, who is chairman of the Minimum Wage Commission, took for his subject, "After Election; the Outlook for Social Progress."

Professor Holcombe declared that the employment of experienced adult women in retail stores in this State at less than decent living wages has nearly come to an end. He said the employers have given the statute a fair trial and have in the main cooperated with the board to better conditions.

In speaking of the storekeepers who are still holding out, Professor Holcombe urged that they adopt the recommended wages, which include \$8.50 a week for experienced adult women, his reason being that at the present time such employers are taking "unfair advantage of their competitors and also of their employees."

"We no longer have to say we hope the Minimum Wage Law is bringing good to women," he said, and contended that the results are clearly good.

SPECIAL AID SOCIETY.—The Special Aid Society for American Preparedness met in Huntington Hall yesterday in annual session. After hearing reports these officers were elected: President, Mrs. Barrett Wendell; vice-president, Mrs. Charles S. Bird; treasurer, Mrs. Harold M. Mordock; secretary, Mrs. Clarence Denny. The executive committee consists of the officers and Mrs. Richard M. Saltontall, Mrs. Walter C. Bayless, three-year members; Mrs. Herbert Parker, Mrs. J. R. Coolidge, Mrs. Robert Lovett, Mrs. George R. Agassiz, two-year members; Mrs. Lawrence Logan, Mrs. Homer Gage, Mrs. William L. Putnam and Mrs. William A. Gaston, one-year members.

SOCIETY OF PRINTERS.—The Boston Society of Printers held its monthly meeting and dinner at the Boston City Club last night. Benjamin Sherbo, of New York, was the guest and speaker. His topic was "Type Use in Advertising." President C. Chester Lane presided.

Opening

Recently received
from abroad and
now on sale.

From Switzerland

300 Music Boxes.

From France

276 yards Silk and
Metal Fabrics.

From Scotland

410 Men's Wool
Jackets and Scarfs.

From Japan

75 Cases Royal
Nippon hand
painted china.

From England

147 Leather Writing
Cases and
Leather Stationery
Articles.

From Italy

199 dozop Wom-
en's Gloves
158 Carbon Photo-
graphs and other
Pictures.

Jordan Marsh
Company

ANNUAL AWARDS AT JACKSON AND TUFTS COLLEGES

Announcement Is Made of Com-
mencement Parts for the Exer-
cises Next June

MEDFORD, Mass.—The annual announcement of honors and awarding of scholarship prizes of Tufts and Jackson colleges took place this morning in Goddard Chapel, before the entire student body of the two colleges. The announcement of commencement parts for the sixty-first graduation exercises, which will take place next June, also was made. Dean Wren of the School of Liberal Arts presided in the absence of President Hermon C. Bumpus.

Charles I. Stanton '17 of Revere will represent the School of Liberal Arts on the platform next June. He is prominent in the undergraduate activities of the college, being leader and soloist of the Glee Club and editor-in-chief of the college paper. He is also a member of the honor society of the senior class, Tower Cross, and during his sophomore and junior years was a member of the two class societies, Sword and Shield, and Ivy. His name appears among the leading members of his class in scholarship ranking and he is a member of the Tufts Chapter of Delta Upsilon Fraternity.

The Engineering School will be represented on the platform by Chester Earle '17 of Lawrence. Earle has made one of the finest records of his class in the Engineering School and will graduate with high honors. He is a member of the Tufts Chapter of Theta Delta Chi.

A student of high standing will represent the Crane Theological School in the person of John Bisbee '17 of Arlington Heights. A few years ago Bisbee spent a year in the laboratory of Dr. Grenfell in Labrador and also has a wide experience in the practical field of the ministry. He is active in college affairs and is a member of the Tufts Chapter of Delta Upsilon.

The prize scholarship of the class of 1898 was awarded to Miss Helen Rowe '17 of Winchester. Miss Esther Parabley '17 of Winchester was awarded the prize given annually by the Alpha Xi Delta Sorority, while the annual prize given by the Chi Omega Sorority was given to Miss Helen Crocker '17 of Portland, Me. The Sigma Kappa Sorority also offered a prize which was awarded to Miss Nellie Mansfield '16 of Everett.

Miss Geneva Wheat '17 of Bristol, N. H., had the double honor of receiving the Alpha Omicron Pi Sorority prize as well as being chosen to represent Jackson College on the graduation platform next June. This is the first time in several years that this double honor has been awarded.

The Greenwood prize for excellence in oratory was awarded to Jesse Aronson '18 of Boston. He is a member of the varsity debating team, and is considered one of the strongest speakers in college. Leonard Rice '18 of Somerville, a member of the Commons Club and prominent in the dramatic affairs of the college, was awarded the Moses True Brown scholarship. Only one of the three Goddard prizes was awarded this year, this being given to Clarence Harte '17 of West Somerville, in the department of biology.

We Have Always Succeeded in Our Effort to Obtain

Tapestries Wall Hangings and Draperies

with patterns and designs that
appropriately match most any
interior decoration scheme

Here one may see reproductions of quaint designs; the hand of the French and English artist which has brought forth a profusion of blending colorings; and the choicest and most desirable patterns that American manufacturers produce.

Here quoted are a few examples of unusual
values that are associates of hundreds we offer.

Imported Cotton Tapestry—in a variety of colorings, especially adaptable for furniture coverings. This is a special line. A yard3.00

30-inch French Linen Cretonne—For curtains and coverings an unusually large variety. A yard1.50

Sunfast Fabrics—Especially used for draperies, in a wide assortment of choice colorings. A yard2.50

Mercerized Cotton Tapestry—In all the new effects of rose, blue, green, gold; makes up into beautiful draperies. A yard3.50

50-Inch American Damask—This is a purchase recently received, and comes in various colorings. A yard4.50

36-Inch American Linenized Cretonne—For draperies or coverings. Each, 50c and 75c

Tapestry, Velour and Damask Pillow or Chair Seat Squares—In many favored shapes and colorings. Each, 75c, 1.00 and 1.50

Sunfast Covered Sofa Cushions—Filled with floss, for college rooms or dens. Each 2.00

Sunfast Austrian Curtain Strip Material—50 inches wide, in all dependable colors. A yard2.00

Special attention given to Mail Orders and Inquiries at all times

Jordan Marsh Company

Two Great Buildings—Washington, Summer, Avon, Bedford and Chauncy Streets, Boston

NEW HAVEN SEEKS MORE TRACK ROOM

Representatives of the New Haven Railroad appeared before the Public Service Commission this morning to secure a grant of order permitting the company to take two parcels of land in South Boston to enable the company to construct a four-track system in place of the existing two-track system between Dorchester Avenue and the freight terminals in South Boston.

F. A. Farnham, counsel for the New Haven, stated that the company had spent nearly \$100,000 in the last nine months securing property necessary to construct the four-track system as a means of providing increased facilities for handling freight. He said that all parcels except two had been secured.

The two parcels belong to the Suffolk Business Men's Association, containing 4344 square feet, of which Francis A. Campbell and others are trustees, and to Daniel E. Farracy of Dallas, Tex., who is trustee for 1100 square feet.

The construction of the four-track system was recommended by the Terminal Commission some time ago.

The New Haven as lessee of the Old Colony Railroad property, also asked for a grant to permit the taking of a parcel 6250 square feet in Plymouth from the owner, Victor Dias Calheiro, for increased freight and track facilities. Both petitions were taken under advisement by the commission after the hearings.

JAIL SENTENCE FOR AUTOIST.—Worcester, Mass.—Dr. Joseph P. Hanlon of Hudson was found guilty of operating an automobile while under the influence of liquor and sentenced to pay a fine of \$100 and serve a month in the House of Correction by Judge George A. Sanders in the Superior Criminal Court yesterday. Dr. Hanlon was charged with violating the auto laws in Shrewsbury on Sept. 18 when the Government alleged that his car ran into another containing several women.

COTTON WORKERS ASK ADVANCE.—Special to The Christian Science Monitor. NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—The cotton mill operatives of this city have voted to ask the manufacturers for an increase in wages of 10 per cent. They also wish an eight-hour day, but will not attempt to force a shorter workday now.

CANDIDATES FOR COUNCIL INCREASE

David T. Montague of 154 Huntington Avenue, a Boston attorney, is a candidate for one of the three three-year returns in the City Council. Attorney Montague took out nomination papers from the office of the election commissioners in City Hall annex yesterday afternoon. He is the twenty-sixth candidate for the City Council this year. There are 23 candidates for the three-year places and three for the one-year term, to be filled on Dec. 19.

It is said that Mr. Montague is looked upon favorably by the Good Government Association. He has practiced law for 24 years in this city. He served as register of probates for Suffolk County for some time under Governor Guild. He was a member of the City Council for three years and for four years in the State House of Representatives and the State Senate.

The Good Government Association, it is said, favors the candidacy of Mr. Montague, Maj. Patrick F. O'Keefe and Francis S. J. Ford for the three places for three years in the City Council and Alfred E. Wellington of East Boston for the one-year place.

Where the
Best Apples Go

If you
like big, ripe
juicy apples, then
you'll like Red Wing
Sweet Apple Cider.

It is the pure juice of the finest
apples grown in New York State.
Comes to you unfermented and
unchanged—no preservatives are used.

You have never tasted real cider
until you have tasted Red Wing.

Get it at your dealer's. If he can't
supply you we will send you a case
of a dozen quarts for \$2.00, express
prepaid east of the Rockies.

RED WING
FORMERLY
OCTOBER BRAND
SWEET APPLE
CIDER

PURITAN FOOD PRODUCTS CO., Inc.,
FREDONIA, N. Y.
Makers of Red Wing Grape Juice

"Good to the Core"

Write for recipes for Red
Wing Cider Pie, Red Wing
Cider Honey, Red Wing
Mince Meat and other Red
Wing Cider treats.

CITY PRIMARIES HELD IN MANY MUNICIPALITIES

Springfield Republicans Renominate Present Mayor—Voting Machines Are Used in Waltham Caucus for First Time

Political parties in several Massachusetts cities held caucuses or primaries yesterday in anticipation of their municipal elections in November or December.

Springfield Republicans renominated Mayor Frank E. Stacy, City Clerk Elijah A. Newell and City Treasurer Elihu T. Tift. The remainder of the slate of Republican nominees follows:

FOR ALDERMEN

Ward 1—John J. Lester.
Ward 2—Nelson W. Haskell.
Ward 3—Samuel C. Hall.

FOR COUNCILMEN

Ward 1—C. Burton Gibbs.
Ward 2—John J. Walsh and William H. Grady.
Ward 3—Harold P. Small.
Ward 4—James P. Smith.
Ward 5—Ethel A. Barlow.
Ward 6—Melvin D. Southworth.
Ward 7—Arthur G. Taylor.
Ward 8—Arthur A. Beth and George H. Decker.

FOR SCHOOL COMMITTEE

Ward 3—Dr. Ralph Beverly Ober.
Ward 4—Edward M. Porter.
Ward 5—Miss Florence Clark.

*Now holds office.

John J. Lester led in the three-cornered contest for the nomination for alderman from Ward 1. Arthur G. Taylor scored an overwhelming victory over Harry M. Ehrlich for the councilmanic nomination in Ward 7. Melvin D. Southworth defeated Councilman Silvio Martinelli in Ward 6. Miss Florence Clark, candidate for renomination as member of the school committee from Ward 5, defeated Dr. Walter A. Hosley by a decisive lead. Use of voting machines for the first time at the Waltham municipal caucus yesterday resulted in a tabulation of the vote a half hour after the polls were closed at 9 p. m. There was a fair Republican but a small Democratic vote cast.

Mayor Eben J. Williams won the Republican nomination over his opponent, Alderman Edward C. Elwell, by 1255 to 593. For Republican alderman-at-large the winners were:

Ward 1—Francis H. Creed, 965; Harold L. R. Albro, 540.
Ward 5—Alderman William D. Mansfield, 941; Alderman George H. Pond, 557.

Ward 7—Hiram Jewell, 799; John Berrio, 624.
Other nominations, without contests, were: Ward 2, Alexander R. Smith, Jr.; Ward 3, Bertrand M. Clark; Ward 4, Frank I. Garfield; Ward 6, George W. Thornburg.

For Ward Alderman, Republican—Ward 1, George H. Stone and William A. Hill; Ward 2, J. Frank Edgar and Albert F. Brown; Ward 4, James E. Brackett and John Erickson; Ward 5, Arthur G. Eastman and Leroy O. Fuller; Ward 6, G. Ernest Asseck and Howard N. Mayhew. Wards 3 and 7 are strongly Democratic.

Republicans named for School Committee were Frank F. Prince, Mrs. Margaret W. P. Pierce, Dr. Samuel P. Strickland and Robert H. Sanderson. Mr. Sanderson received also the Democratic nomination.

The Democratic mayoralty nominee, Harry G. Trainor, had no opposition. In Ward 4 Philip Samuels was nominated for alderman-at-large. Democratic nominations for ward alderman were: Ward 2, Michael J. Lowe and Patrick H. Joyce; Ward 3, John F. Connelly and James F. Griffin; Ward 7, James J. Harold and Joseph H. Maguire.

Mayor Albert L. Bartlett of Haverhill, who figured prominently in the Haverhill riot case, was renominated in the nonpartisan primaries of Haverhill. Leslie K. Morse, second among the mayoral candidates, will be Mayor Bartlett's opponent at the election.

Four men qualified for the two aldermanic positions, William H. Root, a member of a Boston contracting firm; George E. Hutchins, James W. Harris, former alderman and member of the original commission government, and Fred M. West, a member of the overseers of the poor.

For nomination to the School Board Herman E. Lewis, Ransom C. Pingree, Morris J. Donahoe, and Mrs. Mabel F. Moulton were unopposed. The election will be held Dec. 5.

In the Fall River Republican caucus Mayor James H. Kay, running for renomination, defeated Frank Riley by 3819 votes.

There were a number of surprises in the contests for ward aldermen and aldermen-at-large. Alderman Orlando Draper was defeated in Ward 8 by Charles W. Blackway. Alderman Robert Manley of Ward 2 was defeated by James E. Clifton. In Ward 9 Alderman Joseph Daniels was defeated by Mark Haworth.

There was no opposition to the candidates for School Committee, George T. Wiley, Charles L. Holmes and Thomas J. Ashton being nominated. Brockton Republicans nominated for Mayor former Representative Stewart B. McLeod in place of Mayor John S. Burbank, who was seeking a renomination. Mayor Burbank's total in the seven wards was 1675 to McLeod's 2558.

In the contest for aldermanic nominations the winners were: Ward 1, Howard F. Whipple; Ward 2, Councilman Frank J. Ward; Ward 3, Councilman Edgar P. Thompson; Ward 4, J. H. Blackley; Ward 5, Thomas F. Lee; Ward 6, Joseph D. Poltras; Ward 7, Councilman Fred D. Rowe. Mr. Rowe

defeated Chester A. Hickman in Ward 7 by five votes.
For Common Council:
Ward 1—Harold D. Bent, John B. Rapp and Andrew L. Hunter, all renominated.
Ward 2—Leland W. Snow, Paul Case and Clarence F. Peckham. Snow and Case were renominated.
Ward 3—Alton E. Anderson, Roger Keith and H. A. David Burgess.
Ward 4—Oscar Johnson, the only nominee.
Ward 5—Robert Stevenson, Lawrence Kingman and Joseph Asack.
Ward 6—Louis A. Cote, Mons Anderson and Justus Muskevicius.
Ward 7—Harold A. Barnes, Charles Dunham and Horace Taber.

The School Committee nominees were: Norman W. Sampson, Charles A. Hillberg and Mrs. J. Harry Poole. Charles S. Ashley, former mayor of New Bedford, for 17 years, announced yesterday that he would again be a candidate against Mayor Edward R. Hathaway, who has twice defeated him. John Morris, a former alderman, will be a third candidate for the mayoralty.

WILSON GAINS IN COUNT OF CALIFORNIA VOTE

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—With the official count in from more than two thirds of the counties in California, President Wilson had increased his plurality over Charles E. Hughes by 286 votes on the face of completed county totals tabulated today.

Reports of completed official counts from 43 out of the 58 counties in the State today showed changes from the unofficial count favoring Mr. Hughes by 375 votes and changes favoring the President by 611, a net gain for Mr. Wilson of 236. These figures do not include any of the larger counties of the State.

In the official count in Los Angeles County so far Mr. Hughes has shown a net gain of 190 votes, while in San Francisco County Mr. Wilson's net gain has been 11 votes.

Whether the highest vote for a Republican elector in California was greater than the lowest vote for a Democratic elector was about the only question of interest to California politicians now. If this should prove to be the case the State's delegation in the Electoral College will be split. The Republicans admittedly unearthed nothing in the course of the day to indicate for or against such a prospect.

New Mexican Gain for Wilson

SANTA FE, N. M.—President Wilson made a net gain of 40 votes over Charles E. Hughes in official returns from five New Mexico counties, reported yesterday to the Secretary of State. The unofficial tabulation, including the official count in five counties, tonight shows 610 out of the 638 precincts in the State have been heard from. The count stands: Hughes, 29,334; Wilson, 31,948, a lead for Wilson of 2614.

Hughes Lead Increased

ST. PAUL, Minn.—The Hughes lead in Minnesota suffered many changes yesterday, but at night stood at slightly more than 1000. There was a consistent gain for Hughes in the afternoon figures. The vote, after a complete recount, stood: Wilson 178,260, Hughes 179,264. Hughes' plurality, 1004.

Wilson May Lose Elector

BOISE, Ida.—Because James E. Pincock, one of the four Democratic presidential electors chosen in Idaho, also was a candidate for the State Legislature from Custer County and was elected, Idaho's electoral vote, instead of being four for President Wilson, is likely to stand three for Wilson and one for Hughes, it was reported. Moses Alexander was elected Governor by about 300 votes and leaders of both parties admit that a recount may upset the announced result.

South Dakota Suffrage Vote

SIOUX CITY, Ia.—Analysis of returns on woman suffrage in South Dakota shows that the constitutional amendment there was defeated by the vote of the rural districts. Complete unofficial canvass of the vote shows the amendment was defeated by a majority of 5107 votes. The official count which began today is not expected to change the result. The suffrage leaders expected the prohibition amendment, which was adopted, would be instrumental in bringing about the adoption of the equal suffrage measure.

SCHOOL FOR LIBRARIANS

DALLAS, Tex.—The authorities of the University of Texas intend to establish a school in connection with the university library for the training of librarians as soon as the appropriations from the Legislature permit, says a special to the News from Austin. The nearest training schools for librarians are in Georgia and Illinois.

NAVAL RECRUITING IN CANADA

MONTREAL, Que.—Many recruits for the British Navy are being enlisted in Canada, says an Ottawa special to the Star. Toronto has furnished 60 already, and in Montreal there have been 100 applications for service, of which 20 have been accepted. Captain Stewart of H.M.S. Canada, in a recruiting campaign in Winnipeg, got 60 recruits for the navy.

CANADIAN CLUB DINNER

The annual dinner of the Canadian Club of Boston is to be held at the Copley-Plaza next Monday evening. Among those who will address the meeting are Lieut.-Col. Percy A. Guthrie of Fredericton, N. B., who led the Tenth Canadian Battalion into action at the battle of Festubert, France. Dr. Hugh Cabot also will speak.

CONTROL OF THE NEXT HOUSE IS STILL IN DOUBT

Democratic and Republican Leaders Both Claim That Final Returns Will Favor Them—Speaker at Capital

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Cham Clark, Speaker of the House, reached Washington Tuesday and conferred with Democratic leaders regarding the congressional election, which, according to the latest unofficial returns, leaves the control of the next House in doubt. The Speaker first talked with Representative Doremus of Michigan, chairman of the Democratic congressional committee, who predicted, despite unofficial returns indicating the election of five more Republicans than Democrats, that the final canvass would give the Democrats control, and that the Speaker would be reelected.

On the other hand, Representative Woods of Iowa, chairman of the Republican congressional committee, was insisting that complete returns would show Republican gains instead of losses and that Republicans would dictate the organization of the House.

Representative Doremus asserted early in the day at the White House that 212 Democrats and only 211 Republicans surely had been elected and that there were nine doubtful districts. He repeated this later to Speaker Clark, Senator Stone of Missouri, and other Democratic leaders, enumerating districts which he believed would show Democratic victories on the official count.

Unofficial returns in disputed districts show the election of W. P. Martin of Louisiana by 91 votes; Britt, North Carolina, by 13; Carson, New Jersey, by 11; Bacon, Michigan, by 100; Scott, Iowa, by 73; Coleman, Pennsylvania, by 20; Francis, Eighteenth New York, by 2656, and Graham, Fourteenth Illinois, by 1529.

SASKATCHEWAN DAIRY INDUSTRY IS INCREASING

VANCOUVER, B. C.—"Saskatchewan exported last year between 3,000,000 and 4,000,000 pounds of butter," said F. M. Logan, assistant dairy commissioner in that province, in the Daily Province. "Of that quantity more than 2,000,000 pounds came to Vancouver."

"The dairy industry is developing in Saskatchewan," he added. "In fact the best way is to cultivate mixed farming. This we are doing in Saskatchewan though the fact is not heralded abroad in the same manner as some other things pertaining to Saskatchewan."

"Under the Saskatchewan dairy branch we have built and now operate 17 cooperative creameries, the product of which is marketed through the one concern and the products of other private enterprises also pass through this same channel."

"Our farmers are taking up the dairying industry. They are beginning to realize that the plan of going in for a single product, such as wheat, is not in the end as profitable as raising a variety of products and keeping the right kind of stock."

Mr. Logan is familiar with every part of British Columbia and is calling upon the produce trade with a view to extending in this province markets for the prized Saskatchewan butter. "What we have done in Saskatchewan could easily be carried on in British Columbia," he said. "The valleys here should be stocked with herds and the cheese and butter industry should thrive in this province. Meantime we are prepared to trade our Saskatchewan products for British Columbia lumber."

"Though the wheat crop in southern Saskatchewan has been something of a failure this year a great deal of it will run over 20 bushels to the acre, and with prices as they are there should be great prosperity among the farming community on the prairies. In the north the crops this year were excellent, the yield being usually large."

CROSS-EXAMINATION MODIFICATION URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—A somewhat remarkable plea was made by Judge F. Amedee Bregy of Court of Common Pleas at a recent dinner in his honor, when, in addressing fellow members of the bar he asked them to reduce the abuse of the "lawyer's dreadful weapon of cross-examination." Judge Bregy is dean of the bench and has been a judge 30 years. He was evidently moved and impressively earnest when, in the course of his speech, he said:

"I have one bit of advice, that comes from the heart, and is the result of my experience, which I would commend to you," said Judge Bregy, speaking to his host.

"There is one tool of our trade which is greatly abused. It is the dreadful weapon of cross-examination. It has come simply to mean making the witness tell the story over again. That is not true cross-examination and few cases are now helped by cross-examination, the result mostly being deplorable in the light of justice and humanity."

"If the bar would only make it a rule that there should be no cross-examination unless the attorney knew it would help the case, that would abolish this 'fishing' for something that is not even known. The 'fishing' process is doing more damage than the people have any idea of."

SECRETARY BAKER TO SPEAK BEFORE THE CONSUMERS

National League Begins Its Two-Day Meeting at Springfield With a Banquet

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Delegates of the National Consumers League from many parts of the country are gathering in Springfield today for the annual meeting of the league, which will continue through today and tomorrow.

At a public banquet tonight in one of the hotels Secretary of War Newton D. Baker and Prof. David L. Edsall of Harvard will be the leading speakers. Secretary Baker's subject will be one having to do with the problems which the Consumers League is attempting to solve. Professor Edsall will speak on the effect working conditions have on men and women in shops and factories.

The label committee, which investigates conditions in factories and authorizes the use of the league label when working conditions are considered satisfactory, will frame its report today and present it to the delegates Thursday. At the meeting Thursday the eight-hour day and other labor conditions will be discussed. Mrs. Winston Churchill will preside and the manufacturers' side will be presented by Clifford B. Potter and F. A. Basset of Springfield, while that of the working men and women will be presented by delegates from labor organizations.

At a public meeting Thursday evening Mrs. Florence Kelley of Boston, Miss Susan Kingsbury of Bryn Mawr College and three wage-earning women will engage in a discussion of labor conditions, and Mrs. Mary Dreier, commissioner of the New York City Department of Education, and a former member of the New York State Factory Investigating Commission, will deliver an address.

CHARITIES AND CORRECTIONS CONFERENCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PROVIDENCE, R. I.—A program of exceptional interest because of its attention to problems now confronting Rhode Island, is planned for the eighth annual Conference of Charities and Corrections, to be held in this city Tuesday and Wednesday, Nov. 21 and 22. President Faunce of Brown University will preside at the opening session, Mayor Gainer will give an address of welcome and Mrs. Ira D. Hasbrouck will read a paper on "The Result of Baby Week."

Dr. Ellen A. Stone will make a report of a special investigation made under the auspices of the Social Welfare League and Douglas C. McMurtrie will also speak. Others who are scheduled to read papers are Dr. C. Floyd Haviland of Connecticut, Dr. Frankwood E. Williams of Massachusetts, Dr. Arthur H. Harrington and Dr. Joseph H. Ladd.

Herbert C. Parsons, deputy Probation Commissioner of Massachusetts, will speak on, "What Probation and Parole Should Mean," and the paper will be discussed by Attorney-General Herbert A. Rice, Warden Almer J. Davis, Judge Hugh B. Baker, John B. Hebbard and Harold S. Bucklin. "Social Aspects of Prison Reform" will be discussed by George W. Kitchew, LL. D., formerly dean of the law school at Columbia University.

This winter the Legislature will provide \$850,000 for the various state charitable and penal institutions. A bond issue of that size was authorized at the recent election by the people of the State, and Governor Beekman has taken the matter of bringing the institutions up to date under personal supervision.

GERMANS CHARGE THAT GRAVES IS BRITISH AGENT

WASHINGTON, D. C.—United States Commissioner Taylor today continued until Dec. 6 the hearing of the Government's case against Dr. Armauer Carl Graves, charged with attempting to blackmail Countess von Bernstorff. An international aspect was given to the case yesterday, when officials of the German Embassy charged that Graves is a British agent and is working with British secret service men, who turned over to him the letters alleged to have been taken from official mail of the German Foreign Office.

Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, made it plain that he does not expect the case against Graves to be dropped. He repeated that he was not at all concerned over Graves' threat to bring out startling revelations.

State and Justice Department officials said that no request had come from the German Embassy for the return of the letters taken from Graves.

CITY MAY PURCHASE MUNICIPAL MINES

CLEVELAND, O.—Purchase of coal lands by the city of Cleveland as a guard against further shortage of coal will be considered by the City Council. Lighting Commissioner W. E. Davis is back of the plan to purchase coal fields to supply the 700,000 tons used yearly by this city.

PLAYGROUNDS CLOSING

All Boston school yard playgrounds and park playgrounds with the exception of 15 were closed this week until spring. This was due to lack of funds and the shortening days. The remaining playgrounds in parks will continue in operation until just before Thanksgiving.

MR. BRYAN SAYS HE WILL TRY TO MAKE DEMOCRACY DRY

Election Returns, He Affirms, Make It Easy for His Party to Take Lead in Reform

NEW YORK, N. Y.—William Jennings Bryan will devote the next four years to making Democracy dry. In an interview published here, the one-time Secretary of State declared that his party cannot afford to take the "immoral side of a moral issue," and that prohibition is a big issue now.

Mr. Bryan's temperance drive will start immediately, he leaves tonight to speak Sunday at Indianapolis and Monday at Chicago. Conservatism, he says, will support the Wilson economic and legislative program by 1920, hence the party will be free to look to new, important issues, such as prohibition and woman suffrage.

"The election returns," Mr. Bryan said, "make it easy for the Democratic party to take the lead in both of these reforms. It does not owe anything to the political bosses who control the politics of the wet cities, and besides, a considerable majority of President Wilson's electoral vote came from dry territory."

"If the Democratic party takes the liquor side of the prohibition question, it will risk a loss without certainty of gain, even if it could be supposed that it was willing to make an even trade of dry votes for wet ones."

EIGHT MILLION TREES ARE READY FOR REFORESTING

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Almost 8,000,000 trees will be available for next spring's reforesting operations from the stock now in the State forest nurseries. This is an increase in production over last year of about 30 per cent, and is the largest number of seedlings ever grown in the nurseries.

Nearly all of the trees will be taken from the four large nurseries at Mont Alto, Franklin County; Asaph; Tioga County; Greenwood, Huntingdon County, and Clearfield. The Mont Alto nursery will have available 2,550,000 trees; Asaph, 1,575,000; Clearfield, 2,400,000, and Greenwood, 971,000. In addition, 20 smaller nurseries are in operation on the State forests, which will produce from 5000 to 100,000 trees each.

Over half of the 8,000,000 seedlings are white pines. The following species make up the remainder: Norway spruce, 1,013,000; Scotch pine, 1,583,000; pitch pine, 762,000; European larch, 438,000; Japanese larch, 34,000; sugar maple, 12,000, and Douglas fir, 4000. Fifteen bushels of black cherry seeds were planted last spring in the hope of raising trees which would produce both timber and bird food, but because of unfavorable conditions the crop was almost a complete failure.

Last year private individuals planted 1,500,000 trees furnished by the department. This year enough trees to meet all demands will be available for free public distribution. The only restrictions are that they must be used for reforesting, and not for shade or ornamental planting. Trees will not be shipped in less than 500 lots.

MR. FORD WILL SPEND MILLIONS ON ORES

DETROIT, Mich.—Henry Ford, the automobile manufacturer, on the witness stand Tuesday, at the Dodge injunction hearing, admitted that he contemplated spending millions of dollars to obtain ore, deposits, and more millions to erect blast furnaces on the Detroit River near Detroit. The Dodge brothers own 10 per cent of the Ford stock, and demand that the profits, which now total about \$50,000,000, be paid out in dividends. They allege that Ford's plans to develop his company are "reckless and unwise."

RADCLIFFE COLLEGE

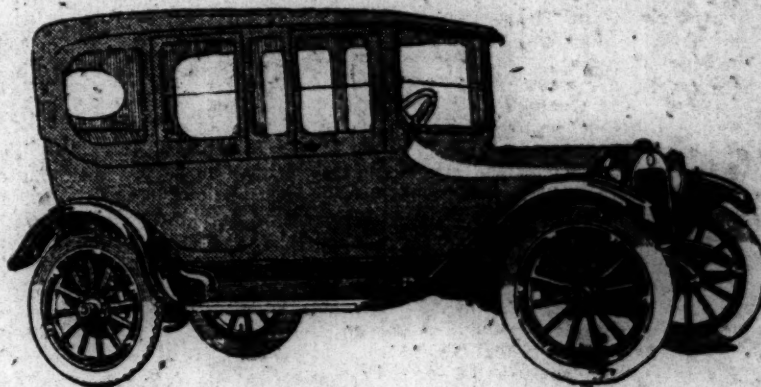
Miss Ethel du Pont '17 has been chosen the Radcliffe delegate to the convention of the Consumers League, which meets in Springfield. An open meeting of the Anti-Suffrage Chapter of the Radcliffe Civic Club will be held on Friday.

DODGE BROTHERS WINTER CAR

Like the car itself these winter bodies are strong but light; and the motor therefore retains all its liveliness and flexibility.

The demountable tops are upholstered in cloth. The lighting is by electricity. The lines are graceful and the finish is in keeping with that of the car.

The motor is 30-35 horsepower. The price of the Winter Touring Car or Roadster, complete, including regular mobile top, is \$2800. (F. & H. Detroit)



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29 E. Chestnut St. Brockton
68 Exchange St. Lynn

MORE DRAWING TO BE TAUGHT IN THE SCHOOLS

More emphasis is to be placed on drawing in the public schools because of growing recognition of its importance as a fundamental of present-day education, Assistant Superintendent Frank V. Thompson, in charge of the subject, said yesterday. To this end several courses in drawing have been arranged for teachers, the first to begin next Monday and two meetings of the principals of schools and districts have been given over to a consideration of the subject.

The second meeting, held yesterday afternoon, was addressed by Henry Turner Bailey, who spoke on ways of securing more vital art teaching in the schools. He insisted that to secure the strongest results, the work in the schoolroom must be closely related to the natural interests of the child and should be an expression of them. To bring adult problems to the child mind was to vitiate the power of work, he said.

Theodore M. Dillaway, director of manual arts, talked on the correlation of drawing with other school subjects, pointing out how drawing could be made a medium of communication quite as graphic as that of words. Miss Helen E. Cleaves, assistant in manual arts and Henry B. Hall, master of the John Winthrop District, spoke.

INDUSTRIAL WORKERS HELD
SEATTLE, Wash.—Seventy members of the Industrial Workers of the World, who were in the party that went to Everett Nov. 5 to hold a free-speech meeting and engaged in a battle with a sheriff's posse, in which seven men were killed, were formally charged yesterday with unlawful assembly. Bail was fixed at \$500 each on the charge.

AID FOR STUDENT PRISONERS

GRINNELL, Iowa.—The national movement by the Y. M. C. A. to raise \$1,100,000 to aid student prisoners in Europe made an appeal to Grinnell students great enough to cause a subscription to the fund of \$1500, in a half hour chapel service held for the purpose. Iowa universities and colleges together will contribute \$20,000 of the \$250,000 which the Y. M. C. A. hopes to raise among the colleges of America.



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STREET PAVING WORK IS FAR FROM COMPLETE

Though Contracts Call for Finish on Nov. 15, It Is Said That Granite Paving Will Not Be Half Done This Year

Under the terms of the contracts for paving Boston streets this year, the work should be completed today, but it is far from it. Several weeks ago, Edward F. Murphy, commissioner of public works, admitted that the contractors would not be able to complete the work they had agreed to by Nov. 15. He declared the weakness with city paving contracts and specifications is that no bonus nor penalty clauses are included in them. It is inferred from the attitude of the Public Works Department that no real businesslike attempt to spur the work to completion has been possible.

Estimates of the paving work going forward in Boston this year are that the contractor doing the bulk of the grouted granite block paving, Bernard E. Grant, will be able to finish not more than 15 per cent of his total undertaking. Mr. Grant's contract is to do about 70,000 square yards of granite block paving. When he bid \$362,364.70 for the work of grading and paving with granite block 18 streets in Boston, the Department of Public Works delayed making the award as Mr. Grant's bid was about \$85,000 lower than the highest bidder for the work. His bid was also about \$28,000 less than the city engineer had estimated. The administration gave it but that it was desirous of determining if Mr. Grant could perform the work at so low figures and in the time specified.

Experts in paving operations not connected with the city said then and say today that it is possible for a contractor to make a lower bid for an undertaking if he is allowed to take his own time for finishing the work. Today, the Public Works Department admits the granite paving work will not be completed this year by one-half.

The same state of affairs is true so far as the contractors having the smooth, or sheet asphalt paving, for the city are concerned. The Central Construction Company several days ago secured permission from Commissioner Murphy and Mayor Curley to extend its work on a score of the streets it has under contract from Nov. 15 to Nov. 30.

The Central Construction Company has been declared by critics of the present city administration to be a concern entitled to every possible consideration. It secured three large asphalt paving contracts from the city this year through competitive bidding. The first contract, secured early in July, was for 21,500 square yards of grading and asphalt paving of streets in Jamaica Plain. This contract has not been completed even today. It is figured out by men who have gone over the work that this particular contract has not been more than two-thirds finished.

The second street paving contract the Central Construction Company got was for 27,645 square yards of sheet asphalt work. This contract is about nine-tenths completed. It is estimated that the third street paving contract the Central company secured this year was let to it in September. It stipulated completion by the middle of this month. No work at all has been done on this last list of streets. It is declared by men who are watching the paving performance of the highway division this year. The amount of this last contract was the largest the Central Construction Company got this year. It totals 53,775 square yards. It is said, of course, that some men will be sent into three or four of these last-named streets to start some grading or edge-stone setting in order to make "a showing."

These streets were included in the long list presented to the Mayor the other day when the paving division of the public works department asked that the time for work on the highways stipulated be extended until Nov. 30.

The Warren Brothers Company also secured a contract for several West End streets together with Appleton and Chandler streets. These two streets are practically completed but the public works department admits it does not expect to witness the completion of the contract this year.

James Doherty, another contractor who has been doing work for several years for the city, has much ahead of him. It is to pave Amory Street in Jamaica Plain with granite block grouted upon a concrete base this year. This street runs from Columbus Avenue and Center Street in Roxbury, to Green Street in Jamaica Plain. This has lately become a manufacturing district and a pavement fitted for heavy traffic is to be placed there. Contractor Doherty has paved Alexander Street in Roxbury this summer and is working now on a part of Washington Street in the Forest Hills section where grouted granite on concrete is being placed.

It is asserted by men who are interested in the welfare of the city that the contractors have been prevented making progress this year by the dilatory methods of the public works department. The contractors say little in protest for they hope for the production of the department in extending their incomplete contracts over until next spring and summer, when they can complete the work they undertook to do, have completed by today.

The recent example on School Street right before the city hall where the contractor was held back and a concrete base he had laid was ripped up in several places because the public works engineers had forgotten that

certain water pipe connections were improperly made. Then Contractor Grant could not enter Harrison Avenue for the city has a big sewer-laying contract under way there. Men watching the work this year say that the city and the Elevated Railway have held back the street work to a very considerable degree.

EIGHT-HOUR LAW RAILROAD SUITS SET FOR TRIAL

Dec. 4 Probable Date for Hearing All Cases Filed in Chicago Court

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—It appears almost certain that the several bills against the Adamson Eight-hour act filed in Chicago will have a hearing before Federal Court judges on Dec. 4.

The Illinois Central Railroad has filed a bill of complaint asking a temporary restraining order and asked that the hearing be set for Nov. 27. This case would come before Judge K. M. Landis. Inasmuch, however, as the Rock Island road has a petition in the Federal Court under Judge G. A. Carpenter and its hearing has been set for Dec. 4, the Illinois Central hearing was postponed to this date and the office of the clerk of the District Court announces that, since the two cases covered the same ground, the two judges would probably confer and arrive at a common method of handling, possibly setting together all cases here.

Late in the afternoon the Chicago & Alton Railroad filed a bill and from St. Paul came word that the Chicago & Great Western had filed suit there.

At the offices of the United States District Attorney it was stated that the District Attorney was waiting advice from the Attorney-General in Washington as to how to proceed in the handling of the cases.

Railroads to Contest Law

Conference Ends Between Railroad Heads and Brotherhoods

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The interrupted conference between representatives of the railroads and their 400,000 Brotherhood employees, looking toward an adjustment of their new differences on the interpretation of the Adamson Eight-Hour Law, was not resumed yesterday.

Instead of meeting, the railway managers announced they would contest the law to the end in the courts, while the Brotherhood chiefs who remained in the city left for their homes, protesting to believe that they may safely rest their case with President Wilson.

Both sides admitted that they could not foretell the probable outcome of the new controversy. The railroad managers are certain they can establish the unconstitutionality of the Adamson law, while the Brotherhood leaders are equally sure that the law will be upheld by the courts and enforced in letter and spirit.

The attitude of the railroads was summarized in a statement issued by Chairman Elisha Lee after an all-day meeting of the railroad representatives. The statement read: "We are all agreed to fight to the end. The means to be employed were fully discussed, and the consensus of opinion was that it was necessary to file suits questioning the constitutionality of the law in every Federal District Court in which the affected railroads operate."

Warren S. Stone, president of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, summarized the brotherhood's side before leaving for Cleveland. Mr. Stone said: "The situation is closed, in so far as we are concerned. We are not at all alarmed. We know what President Wilson intended we should have. We know the explanation he made to our 600 chairman in the White House. We feel confident that if the present law does not give us the eight-hour day the President will give us a law that will."

Railroad Asks Injunction

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—The Pennsylvania railroad filed suit in the United States District Court here today for an injunction restraining the United States Government from putting into operation the Eight-Hour Law for trainmen.

SUFFRAGISTS OPEN TRAINING SCHOOLS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Suffragists call attention to the fact that a national school for suffragists will be opened in Baltimore for one week's intensive training on Nov. 13 under direction of the National American Woman Suffrage Association. Training will be given in suffrage history, argument, parliamentary law, organization and public speaking. Similar schools will be opened next January in all the 36 states where women have not yet secured the ballot.

JUNIOR CLASS ELECTIONS

The junior class of Northeastern College School of Law yesterday elected these officers: John P. McBridge, president; Luther M. Ford, secretary; Harrison D. Mason, treasurer; Maurice D. Twobig, Arthur T. Shea, William J. O'Neill, delegates to the student council.

BOSTON CITY CLUB

A meeting of the Boston City Club tomorrow night will be addressed by Andrew J. Peters, assistant secretary of the United States Treasury, who will speak on "Our Trade Relations with South America." John S. Lawrence will preside.

FARMERS URGED TO CULTIVATE GREATER AREAS

President Wilson in Address Before National Grange Blames Middlemen and Short Crops for High Food Prices

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—President Wilson in the first formal address he has delivered since election day, urged the members of the National Grange here in their convention on Tuesday night to raise larger crops as a means to thwart the middlemen in their unwarranted maintenance of high prices for foodstuffs. "It will not do to be niggardly with the rest of the world in respect of its food supply," he said. "We ought to raise such big crops that circumstances like the present can never recur when men can make the supply so short that the middleman could charge for it what he pleased."

The President did not mention recent petitions to him to declare an embargo on exportation of foodstuffs from the United States to the rest of the world and he did not refer even indirectly to the outcome of the presidential election.

"It goes without saying," said the President, "that the physical life of the nation has always depended upon the farmer. It goes without saying, also, that to a large extent the physical life of the world has drawn its sustenance from the great areas of farm land in the United States. We have sent food to all parts of the world, and the American farmer has contributed to the lives of all the countries in the world. But you know that, as our population has increased, the proportion in which we could help foreign countries, as contrasted with our own, has decreased, and there are problems of statesmanship lying ahead of the farmers of the United States."

"In the future we have got to bring more of the areas of the United States under cultivation than is under cultivation now. We have got to increase the product at every point where it is susceptible of being increased."

"One of the things that has most interested me about what has been done recently by legislation for the benefit of the farmer, is the question why it was not done long before. It is astonishing that the assets, that the valuable available assets, the visible assets of the farm should not have been available as a basis of credit in the banks on the same terms as to the assets of commercial undertaking and manufacturing industry. Cattle are just as visible and tangible as goods in warehouses and goods on trains."

"We have liberated the credits of the banks, and we have mobilized through the Department of Agriculture the scientific intelligence of the world. With that combination every nation in the world ought to come to us to learn how to raise big crops. We ought to raise such big crops that circumstances like the present can never recur, when men can make the supply so short that the middleman could charge for it what he pleased. It will not do to be niggardly with the world in respect of its food supply."

"The thing that makes a free country vital is the large number of people who get together to do important things without asking the leave of the Government to do them. The thing that about a great country like the United States is that if the Government neglected everything, the people would do it."

HAWAII BOYS TO GET VOCAL TRAINING

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, H. T.—Alfred Aloheka and William Kahale, Hawaiian young men well known in Honolulu for their musical ability, and whose voices have attracted the attention of competent judges, will receive a vocal training course as a scholarship under the direction of Prof. Joaquin Warrill, for many years a grand opera singer and teacher of voice in San Francisco.

Professor Warrill asked that a committee composed of Mrs. Riley H. Allen, Arthur Wall and Raymond C. Brown, well known in Honolulu's musical world, investigate the claims of a number of contestants for the privilege of receiving a course under his direction. The committee, after considerable work and the testing of many voices, finally decided upon Aloheka and Kahale, and reported accordingly.

SWEET POTATO DAY IN ALABAMA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—The president of the Chamber of Commerce has wired Governor Henderson asking that Thursday, Nov. 16, be set aside as "Sweet Potato Day" in Alabama. On that day all persons in the State will be asked to join in the potato feast, which, it is expected, will do much in an educational way to reduce the cost of living in the State.

Many civic organizations have endorsed the movement and have offered their cooperation in making the day a success. The Governor has already endorsed the "Sweet Potato Day" plan.

D. A. R. SELECT ORANGE, TEXAS

DALLAS, Tex.—The State conference of the Daughters of the American Revolution at Fort Worth, selected Orange as their next place of holding the State conference. A precedent was broken by this action, says a News special, as the charter of the Orange chapter has not yet been granted.

HOW ROADS MADE GENERAL USE OF REFRIGERATOR CAR

Interstate Commerce Commission Order, Revealed at Hearing Shows Freight Conditions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Two interesting features developed at the hearing in the city shortage situation before C. C. McChord, Interstate Commerce Commissioner, on Tuesday. One was the calling of attention to an order issued by Commissioner McChord requiring railroads to use refrigerator cars for perishable freight only and to return them to the owners of such cars in excess of 100 per cent of their equipment with a view to relieving the apple growers of the West and Northwest, who presented evidence before the commission showing that apples boxed for shipment were spoiling on the railroad platforms at several points. Evidence also was produced to the effect that refrigerator cars had been used for hauling household goods and in one instance building blocks.

C. B. Phelps, superintendent of transportation of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, answering the question by Commissioner McChord on Monday, as to whether or not it was willing to lift the coal embargo against the Chicago, Hamilton & Dayton and the Eastman & Ohio, if those roads promise to return to it its equipment used in hauling coal, refused to lift the embargo on the ground that the two roads now hold 603 Louisville & Nashville coal cars. He also cited the fact that the Chicago, Hamilton & Dayton now has 174 per cent of its own equipment on its lines; the Baltimore & Ohio 86 per cent of its equipment on its lines and the Louisville & Nashville only 65 per cent of its total equipment and 54 per cent of its coal equipment on its lines.

J. W. Roberts of the Pennsylvania, testifying for that road, said he favored the establishment of a national association for the interchange of freight cars, composed of railroad representatives, shippers and a member of the Interstate Commerce Commission. He said the wholesale return of empty cars would be a national calamity. He urged an increased price on minimum shipments, large enough to place a premium on full loading.

Asked what he considered a fair rental rate for cars between railroads, he said the present price is 45 cents and that the car profit amounts to 80 cents. He thought adding these two and making the charge \$1.25 would be a fair charge. He said he considered the demurrage charge a penalty against the shipper. Asked if, he thought it should be reciprocal, he said he thought not, because the railroad company depends on the use of its cars by shippers for its revenues and would be willing to furnish them when possible.

Mine Managements Blamed

Federal Trade Commission's Chairman Sees Waste of Coal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—Edward N. Hurley, chairman of the Federal Trade Commission, took the coal mine managements to task for wasteful methods in an address on "The Federal Trade Commission and Mining Industry" before the members of the American Mining Congress at the nineteenth annual convention here. Mr. Hurley declared that of the 600,000,000 tons of bituminous coal which will be mined this year, approximately 200,000,000 tons could be saved under efficient operation.

Of America's 600,000 bituminous mines, approximately 500,000 are idle from 60 to 100 working days a year, he said. In Illinois the mines run only 180 days a year and more than 70,000 men must be maintained in idleness three to four months out of 12.

Rate Raise Canceled

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Cancellation of proposed general increases in freight rates by transcontinental railroads on traffic from and to the Pacific Coast and the intermountain country and the East has been authorized by the Interstate Commerce Commission. Notice was given of a compromise between carriers and shippers for a maximum increase of 10 cents per 100 pounds on carload shipments and 25 cents per 100 pounds on less than carload traffic to coast points.

NATIONAL DAYLIGHT SAVING CONVENTION

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The adoption of the daylight saving plan by setting the clock forward one hour in the United States, through public concurrence, from May 1 to Sept. 30, 1917, will be considered at a national daylight saving convention to be held here on Jan. 30 and 31 next, plans for which have been announced here.

Chambers of commerce and boards of trade throughout the country will be represented and the governors of all states, the mayors of 150 cities, the American Bankers Association and State banking organizations, the American Federation of Labor and various other commercial, financial, labor and research bodies will be requested to send delegates.

A report prepared by the committee based upon an analysis of annual reports of public lighting corporations of the United States estimates that the proposed plan would effect a saving of upward of \$40,000,000 in the people's gas and electrical bills next summer.

LECTURE COURSE FOR THE TEACHERS IN KINDERGARTEN

Kindergarten teachers of the city are attending a series of lectures bearing upon their work in the auditorium of the Abraham Lincoln School, Thursday afternoons. The lectures are given by the kindergarten department of the public school system and the Tuckerman School. They began early in October and will continue through December.

The opening lecture of the course, by Jeffrey R. Brackett, was on "The Field of Social Service." Mrs. Eva Whitling White, director of extended use of school buildings, talked on "How to Know Your Neighborhood." Joseph Lea gave a talk on "Municipal Recreation." This week Mary Beard is to speak on "The Care of the Child." Mrs. White will speak again next week in "Settlements and Evening Centers." On Dec. 7 Miss Annie Weeks is to speak on "The Visiting Housekeeper." Miss Ada M. Fitts, supervisor of special classes, will speak Dec. 14 on "The Function of the Special Class."

A meeting in appreciation of the work of Miss Susan E. Blow, the pioneer kindergarten in this country, was held at Trinity Church, Boston, last Thursday. Similar exercises have been held in New York, St. Louis, Cleveland and Pittsburgh. Tribute was paid to what was called her wonderful ability to set before the minds of her students "the open door" of insight into means, responsibilities and privileges of the individual.

PLAN FOR GREATER CAMBRIDGE FILED WITH THE COUNCIL

Consolidation of Cambridge, Somerville, Medford, Belmont, Arlington and Watertown into a Greater Cambridge is proposed in the report of the Cambridge City Planning Board to the City Council of Cambridge. The proposal is the work of the board's expert, Arthur C. Comey, and while it points out several advantages of such a consolidation, no method is given whereby the neighboring cities and towns can be induced to surrender their individual identity in favor of a Greater Cambridge.

An increase in population to 265,670 persons, making the city the second largest in Massachusetts and twenty-second in size in the country, increased efficiency from the consolidation of administrative services, community value of prestige and civic pride, ultimate benefits due to considering the future needs of the unified district as a whole are pointed out as advantages to be secured by consolidation.

Other benefits, according to the report, include savings in fire apparatus, quick mobilization of police forces in emergencies, all-year utilization of the equipment of the highway departments, a broad development of the park system, improved transit, light and power utilities and greater publicity arising out of the presence of an increased number of business establishments within the enlarged city area. The report was referred to the committee on city planning at the meeting of the City Council last night without debate.

STATE TEACHERS TO MEET SOON

Governor McCall, Dr. Payson Smith, commissioner of education for Massachusetts, Prof. R. H. Whitbeck of the University of Wisconsin, William H. Wadams, judge of the Court of General Sessions of New York City, S. R. Shear, superintendent of schools in Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and Robert O. Small, deputy commissioner of education for Massachusetts, are speakers announced for the seventy-second annual meeting of the Massachusetts Teachers' Association to be held in Huntington Hall on Dec. 1. Dr. Smith will speak on "The Activities of the Association"; Judge Wadams on "The Force of Education in the Maintenance of Permanent Peace," Mr. Small on "Continuation Schools" and Mr. Shear on "The Ideal Teacher." Frank W. Chase of Newton is president of the association and Frederic W. Plummer of Fall River is secretary.

HIGH WATER MAY AFFECT CANAL SUIT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—The levels of the Great Lakes below Superior, made a subject of controversy by the Chicago drainage canal, are today considerably higher than a year ago. It seems quite possible that the lakes are starting on a time of high water. Though agitation of lake cities caused by recent low water may temporarily subside, the new conditions may not be expected to quiet the question of the effect of Chicago's diversion of lake water. Chicago and Illinois may instance the present high water conditions in behalf of the harmlessness of the canal and for a yet larger flow; and the Government party to the suit pending on this point may be equally well expected to maintain its insistence for a further limitation of diversion at Chicago.

The point at issue is not whether the sanitary canal actually lowers the levels of the lakes below Superior—that is certain—but exactly how much that lowering amounts to. The Sanitary District of Chicago admits some lowering takes place, and claims it is slight. The Government declares the lowering to be large enough to warrant remedying. Experts of the Sanitary District and the Government have not been able to agree on the exact amount.

JAMERSON CLOTHES SHOPS

Philadelphia Boston St. Louis Kansas City

A Reasonable Explanation

A modern sage has written:—"If you can write a better book; preach a better sermon or build a better mousetrap than your neighbor; though you dwell in the wilderness, the public will make a beaten path to your door." That is the underlying idea which has caused the phenomenal spread of the

New Plan of Clothes Selling

which eliminates every unnecessary expense. There are no high, first-floor rents; no free deliveries; no charge accounts with resulting bad debts; no floormen or window-dressers; no reduction sales. The result of this enormous saving means you get

\$25, \$20 & \$18 Suits and Overcoats for \$15

Silk-lined Full Dress Suits
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\$25, \$20 and \$18 Qualities, Always....

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Take Elevator Save \$5 to \$10

Open Saturday Evenings until 10 o'clock

PHILIPPINE ARMY DELEGATES MEET

Delegates to the seventeenth reunion of the Army of the Philippines, which opened a two-day convention in this city yesterday, take a sight-seeing tour of Boston today, to be followed by a dinner this evening. There are ninety-two delegates in attendance coming from 11 states, representing some 7100 members of the national organization. Two men came from the islands in the Pacific.

The business meeting, which was held last night at Homestead Hall, 724 Washington Street, was opened by James H. Gilroy of Camp Leuit. Edward H. Bumpus, Joseph S. Wood was elected commander-in-chief and the other officers elected were: Senior vice-commander-in-chief, B. J. Hally of Cambridge; junior vice-commander-in-chief, George F. Hoar of Worcester; chaplain-in-chief, Albert L. Burge; surgeon-in-chief, Dr. L. W. Hassatt of Lynn; and inspector-general, James W. Bond of Revere.

BOSTON CREDIT MEN MEET

About 100 members and guests of the Boston Credit Men's Association at the November meeting and dinner in Young's Hotel last night heard Charles F. Weed, president of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, discuss undeserving charities and other methods to secure money from business men. Mr. Weed said it had been proved that 75 per cent of the ordinary charity collections taken from business men are unworthy. He told of disclosures made by the committees of the Chamber of Commerce which investigated certain alleged charities. "Trade Acceptance" was the topic formally discussed during the evening by H. H. Humphrey, president of the association; Wilbur F. Beals, Charles W. Bailey, R. B. Cox, George C. Morton, John R. Ainsley, A. H. Decatur, O. T. Erickson, S. R. Burgoyne and E. L. Ryerson.

WOMEN PRESENT PLAY

Members of the Arlington Woman's Club presented "The Club Woman" before about 400 members of the West Roxbury Woman's Club in Highland Hall yesterday. The play was written by Miss Winifred Rugg of Arlington, who supervised the production.

LECTURE ON ECONOMICS

M. O. Teck will lecture this evening on Elementary Economics: Price, Value, Surplus Value and Capital," at the Boston School of Social Science, Huntington Chambers.

Fineline

For Men

ULSTERETS—The warmth of ulsters without the extra weight below the knees.

Ulsterets are knee length. Ulsterets have big ulster collars. Ulsterets have a half belt and pleated back. Ulsterets have the same heavy woolen fabrics.

In short, ulsterets have everything that ulsters have, but because of their short length they have quite a bit more style.

\$18, \$20, \$22, \$25

Young men's ulsters, \$25 and \$30

A young man's coat with all the warmth required. Double-breasted, with big buttons and a slightly fitted back.

WASHINGTON STREET AT SUMMER-BOSTON

IN THE LIBRARIES

What is called a "home-made" public library is owned and operated by the clubwomen of Lebanon, Kan. An article in the Topeka Daily Capital describing this library says that when the women discovered that more books were needed and there was no money with which to buy them they decided that every book already owned, outside of fiction, would have to do more work. The library had been catalogued according to titles and authors but now the women went through the volumes carefully listing the various subjects treated in each, for they knew that in some instances a single book discussed many matters not indicated by the title, but that patrons had no way of knowing this unless the subjects, too, were catalogued. Since the detailed catalogue has been made, almost every book averages six trips out of the library where formerly it was used but once.

Another feature of this home-made library is the collection of scrapbooks made from clippings from current magazines. Each club member saves interesting articles from available periodicals, and when several articles on one subject have been collected these are mounted on sheets of white paper and bound in heavy brown paper. The library now has more than 400 of these scrapbooks and they are being catalogued for circulation.

The Montana State Library Association will meet in Missoula Nov. 27-29. The Indiana Library Association and the Trustees Association have just held a joint meeting in Indianapolis.

An article in November Associated Advertising states that what Samuel Ranck, head of the Grand Rapids (Mich.) Public Library, has done for local business men is easily within the reach of every progressive librarian. In calling attention to the money value of using the library's services Mr. Ranck employs newspapers for special articles, circular letters sent to special classes of readers, window displays in the neighborhood of branch buildings, and talks to advertising men and salesmen. The furniture designers of the city are invited to use the library books on furniture and interior decoration, a collection which is believed to be the largest of its kind in the United States. The library follows the local papers to keep in touch with men and women scheduled to make addresses of various kinds and offers them the assistance of the library in preparing their speeches. "Mr. Ranck has proved," says the Associated Advertising article in conclusion, "that public libraries are not for women and children alone."

A porch reading plan which has been tried with success during several summers in Chatham, N. J., might it would seem, be tried there and other places with equal success during the winter if the place of reading were merely changed from the porch to the parlor. The idea is simply to invite the community to come and let each individual contribute 10 cents for each visit or \$1 for the entire series of readings. The proceeds are used for the purchase of library books. In Chatham so much enthusiasm has been aroused by the porch readings, which have been held for some five or six summers, that there is now a desire for a library building. At present the library is housed in the Town Hall.

In the Wisconsin Library Bulletin, Julia Rupp, librarian of the Public Library in the city of Oshkosh, tells as follows of an interesting experiment:

"With the twofold object of providing an attractive and novel feature for the library booth at the county fair and of showing to what extent the Public Library is used by the inhabitants of the city of Oshkosh a survey of borrowers was made. We hoped to illustrate the meaning of our 150,000 circulation.

"Two small inexpensive 25"x27" paper maps of the city showing distinctly the streets and subdivisions were mounted on heavy Bristol board. The borrowers' register was gone over carefully, card by card, and as the name and address was read by one assistant the location was looked up in the city directory by another, then found on the map, where a pencil dot was made. We made only one dot for a house regardless of how many individual borrowers it might contain. After all houses had been located by dots, these in turn were replaced by pins. On the adult map we used black-headed pins, about 5000 in number, and on the children's map blue-headed pins, corresponding in size, and about 4000 in number.

"The work occupied the time of four assistants, two for each map, for the greater part of one week and although this will seem a large expenditure of time and energy, it was well worth while, for this graphic device brought to the people at a glance the extent



Giant redwood trees in Carson woods, near Fortuna, Cal.

FORTUNA, CAL., IS SEEKING PARK OF REDWOOD TRACT

to which the public was living up to its opportunity.

"How closely these maps were examined by the public in general was indicated by the remarks made. Where the pins were very thick, showing a pin in every house in the street, people expressed their satisfaction in being included in what they termed 'the literary section of the town.' One man who lived on the extreme northern end of the city called attention to the wrong location of the pin for his house which should have been across the street. One little boy returned breathlessly with his application card signed asking if he might now have a pin on the map.

"Old and young alike showed interest in the survey and invariably stopped long enough to see if their house had been properly designated. After the week of exhibition at the county fair, the maps were displayed in the library, later in several stores on the main business street where even the casual passerby stopped to examine them."

The public library of Cincinnati throws open to the use of the public its 11 auditoriums, seating from 100 to 250 people each; seven club rooms, the largest of which seats 50, and three large basement playrooms. Each auditorium is equipped for stereopticon use, with a stand for the lantern at the back of the hall, adjusted to the proper height, and a lantern with a lens fitted to the distance from the stage. A screen, is painted on the plaster wall at the back of the stage. Three branches have pianos which have been given by local organizations. Use of the rooms is granted freely for any meeting educational in character. This word "educational," says the handbook of the library, is broadly interpreted and covers civic and recreational activities, but politics and religion are barred, as well as entertainments for which admission is taken at the door. The small charge of \$1 is made for the use of the stereopticon and the operator, also for an extension of time after 10 o'clock, the usual closing hour. Rent, heat, light and janitor service are given without charge. In the past year 2507 meetings were held in these rooms.

PROHIBITIONISTS TO ENTERTAIN W. J. BRYAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—The movement to oust the saloons from Chicago has received much encouragement from the State vote on prohibition Nov. 7 and appears to be gathering strength for a local option election in 1918. More generous treatment of the proposal by the local press indicates the headway the idea is making. On Nov. 20 William Jennings Bryan will speak at a luncheon given by the Chicago Dry Federation. The meeting is called for the purpose of enlisting interest and support for the 1918 campaign.

COURTESIES EXCHANGED.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

PARIS, France.—When the American Academy became a national institution by act of Congress, the members of the Académie Française sent their American colleagues a congratulatory message which has been replied to in an address which was read at a recent sitting of the "Immortels."

FORTUNA, Cal.—The Fortuna Board of Trade is making an earnest effort to have Carson woods preserved as a public park. The tract is situated about a mile from Fortuna and comprises more than 2200 acres of redwood trees. Some of these trees are at least 300 feet high, and one of the largest near the entrance measures 18 feet in diameter. Their magnificence has long been the talk of travelers to this section of the country, and their continued preservation is thus held to be a matter which concerns not merely the people of Fortuna, but visitors from afar.

The great state highway, passes through Fortuna and this means that every year thousands of automobilists will pass through Humboldt county, almost within sight of this wonderful grove of redwoods. With practically no extra effort they may gain access to it for a 10-minute ride from the main roadway brings the traveler to the entrance of the woods where, one more step he finds himself standing in the gloom of a veritable "forest primeval."

This ready accessibility to a unique attraction is not to be passed lightly by. Tourists in the past have appreciated it, and the people of Fortuna believe that tourists for all time should be given a like opportunity. With this end in view the Board of Trade has agreed no pains in the past to keep the road leading from the county highway to the woods in good repair. They have likewise done what they could to advertise the grove and have entertained within its precincts distinguished parties and individuals that their interest might be secured in keeping the woods intact.

There is a feeling that Congress should take over this project and that the tract is preserved as a national park. But until there is some likelihood of this being done the local authorities feel that it is their duty to save this vast forest for the benefit of the public. In this they are earnestly seconded by the Humboldt County Federation of Women's Clubs, which for many years has been working toward the same end. Should the efforts of the county federation be supplemented by those of the state federation, as seems not unlikely the attainment of the object of these joint endeavors is expected to be considerably hastened.

BULGARIAN MORALE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

SALONIKA, Greece.—A Serbian semi-official communiqué says: According to documents found on Bulgarian prisoners we have proof that the morale of the Bulgarian troops fighting in Serbian Macedonia has appreciably weakened and the officers have not much confidence in their men. Among these documents one of the most interesting is an order of the day from the commander of the Fifty-second Bulgarian Regiment reproduced in an order from the commander of the Third Battalion of the same regiment saying: When a position is taken, you must not withdraw a single step. Those who do so must be shot by the nearest commanding officer. Behind each squad two or three trusted soldiers must be stationed charged with police duty to stop any soldiers who may attempt to run away. In com-

municating this order to the commanders of the companies the battalion commander adds: You must remind the soldiers it is not permitted to withdraw without the word of command. Each company as soon as they take the assaulted position must leave behind five men as military police, whose duty will be to shoot any men who do not advance on the word of command or who turn back before the retreat is sounded. Finally, two lines which once more demonstrate that the Bulgarians not only turn back but also go over to give themselves up to the enemy: It is forbidden to soldiers to walk in front of the fighting line.

EDITH CAVELL MEMORIAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

PARIS, France.—The inauguration of the monument to Nurse Edith Cavell, which has taken the form of a training school for nurses, took place in the presence of Madame Poincaré and the Ambassadors of the Allied Powers. The President of the Republic was represented by Colonel Borel. The president of the Senate, the Chamber and the Red Cross organization, and many other notable personalities were also present. The occasion enabled M. Justin Godart, an Under Secretary for War (Ambulance Department), to make some interesting statements. The memorial was, he said, the best reply, and one such as Miss Cavell herself would have desired, to German barbarism. No one knew better than himself what their war nurses were doing. Every day he received applications for posts involving the hardest work and the greatest amount of danger. Like the soldiers, their nurses were holding their own. There was no sign of lassitude, but on the contrary greater self-sacrifice and more earnest determination than ever in the cause of duty. The Red Cross movement had, M. Godart said, his fullest official support. During the ceremony, M. Maurice Boucher, the poet, recited some verses written for the occasion in honor of Miss Cavell.

COLONIAL APPOINTMENTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

PARIS, France.—The following appointments have been announced: M. L. Chesnier, territorial sub-lieutenant, to the government of French Guinea. M. Carde has been entrusted with the government of the Middle Congo. M. Merlet, in charge of the Tchad territory, has been entrusted with the government of Oubangui-Chari-Tchad. M. Claysen, president of the Court of Appeal in India, to be Procurator-General, chief magistrate for the French establishments in India. M. Sanner, presiding judge of the First Court of Appeal at Pondicherry, to be president of the Court of Appeal of India.

VISITORS TO THE ISLE OF MAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

DOUGLAS, Isle of Man.—The Isle of Man Harbor Commissioners have issued a statement showing that from May to September, 1916, inclusive 52,600 passengers arrived at Douglas, as against 33,768 during May-September, 1915, and 615,726 in 1913. The figures show a great net decrease in the number of visitors to the island since the outbreak of war, but an improvement on the state of things that prevailed last year.

BY OTHER EDITORS

Foods Dearer Than in Berlin

NEW YORK WORLD.—In the table of food prices in Berlin cited by Mr. Swope in the World recently, the eye is caught by such scarcity prices as \$2 a pound for cocoa, \$1.75 a pound for ham and bacon, 30 cents a pound for pears and half as much for apples, 90 cents a pound for geese. Quite as sensational, read in New York, is the list of foods still cheaply sold. Berlin pays 6 cents for 1.1 pounds of cornmeal; though corn is an American specialty, the price cannot be matched in New York. Even butter, in spite of the dearth of fats in Germany, costs 39 cents for 1.1 pounds, well under the New York price. Bread, in war time doubly the staff of life, costs the Berlin hausfrau 9 cents for 1.1 pounds, practically the same as the New York 12-ounce loaf at 6 cents. Measured by dollar exchange, the German mark has been for weeks at a discount of 25 or more per cent, some portion of which represents paper currency inflation in German markets. Even if no allowance be made for cheap inflated money, the puzzling problem remains why New York at peace should pay so much more for so many foods than Berlin at war.

The Farmer Combine

CHICAGO POST.—So acute has the problem of milk supply become in the states of Maryland, Delaware and Pennsylvania that the governors of these commonwealths have established a tristate commission to make a survey of the whole business of producing and distributing milk and to report on methods for insuring to the people an adequate, pure supply, at reasonable prices. New Jersey was asked to join in this cooperative effort, but preferred to act independently. The farmers' combine is becoming a serious factor in the problem of living, and it is likely to become much more serious before it is solved. The farmer is only now learning how great is his power.

Modern Impatience of Delay

ROCHESTER DEMOCRAT AND CHRONICLE.—How impatient the modern man is of delay is illustrated by the presidential election. If he is a resident of such a city as Rochester, he finds it a little hard to comprehend the backwardness of sections that are without the telephone or telegraph, and probably is also set in his opinion that every district and precinct in the country should use voting machines. In the states of California, Minnesota, New Mexico and North Dakota, poor wire facilities have greatly delayed the sending in of election returns. Parts of at least 15 counties in New Mexico appear to be quite without a telegraph or telephone service. The Easterner, who has every modern facility at his elbow, thinks that this condition is "really awful." Of course, he forgets that it wasn't such a great while ago that he lived in comparatively primitive conditions, when the telegraph was a luxury, the telephone and automobile were novelties, and wireless communication and airships were still dreams.

Future of the Supreme Court

PROVIDENCE JOURNAL.—At the present time the United States Supreme Court is divided as evenly as it can be between the parties, at five to four. The Republicans are Joseph McKenna, Oliver Wendell Holmes, William R. Day, Willis Van Devanter and Mahlon Pitney; the Democrats are Edward D. White, James C. McReynolds, Louis D. Brandeis and John H. Clarke. In all human probability Mr. Wilson will be called upon to appoint a number of justices in the next four years. He has already appointed the three Democrats last named. If Mr. Hughes had remained on the bench he would have stood a fair chance of being the next Chief Justice, but that is another story. The likelihood is that President Wilson will give the august tribunal a Democratic majority before his term is out.

STUDENT CONVENTION CALLED

LEXINGTON, Ky.—The national convention of the Intercollegiate Association is to be held here from Dec. 28 to 31. At least a thousand delegates are expected and speakers of national prominence will be present.

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Women who wish to make the most of their shopping money will be quick to seize advantages offered by this opportunity.

\$1.39 All Silk Crepe de Chine, 40 inches wide, a rich crepe weave in a full range of new street and evening shades, including cream, ivory and black. Usual \$1.59, at, per yard \$1.10

\$1.50 All Silk Messaline, 35 inches wide, a firmly woven cloth of superior brilliancy, in all the new street and evening shades, including white and ivory. Usual \$1.39, at, per yard \$1.19

\$1.25 Black Taffeta Silk, 35 inches wide—a cloth of good weight—rich jet black with high finish. Usual \$1.25, at, per yard 98c

\$1.50 All Silk Taffeta, 35 inches wide, a cloth of good weight, in a rich lustrous finish; the most wanted fabric on the market in a complete line of new street and evening shades, as well as black. Usual \$1.50, at, per yard \$1.19

\$2.00 All Silk Skinner Taffeta, 35 inches; a very fine weave, bright and lustrous, recognized as one of the best manufactured; comes in the popular navy blue and black only. Usual \$2.00; while 1,000 yards last, \$1.59

\$1.75 Black Gros de Londres, 35 inches wide; a firmly woven cloth of good weight; rich and silky; a splendid black. Usual \$1.75, at, per yard \$1.48

\$1.25 Black Satin Messaline, 35 inches wide; closely woven; good weight and rich lustrous finish; a perfect black. Usual \$1.25; in Annual Silk Sale, per yard 98c

\$1.50 Imported Corduroy, 24 inches wide; hollow cut; fast pile, rich heavy corduroy; an ideal fabric for entire suits and skirts; in navy blue only. Usual \$1.50; in Annual Silk Sale, per yard \$1.24

\$1.50 Black Peau de Soie, 35 inches wide; closely woven; of good weight, soft and lustrous; a perfect black. Usual \$1.50; in Annual Silk Sale, at, per yard \$1.24

\$1.75 Washable Satin, 35 inches wide; in ivory and flesh only; fine weave of lustrous finish. Usual \$1.75; in Annual Silk Sale, at, per yard \$1.39

\$1.75 All Silk Plaids and Stripes, 35 inches wide; beautiful color combinations of blue, green, gold, cardinal, etc. Usual \$1.75; but in our Annual Silk Sale, at, per yard \$1.48

\$2.00 Coin Dot Taffeta Silk, 35 inches wide; comes in several popular shades. Usual \$2.00; in our Annual Silk Sale, at, per yard \$1.48

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BROOKLYN—NEW YORK

Mme. Paquin Designed This Blouse

With Its Monk's Collar and Draped Front

Reproduced for Loeser's at \$10

THE NEWEST of the models that close in the back, and this with a novel modification in the diagonal line of that closing, with three large buttons and bound buttonholes.

It is made of a rich quality of satin charmeuse in navy, burgundy, dark brown, pale pink, white, lavender or black. The cuffs and the collar are faced with white satin charmeuse, disclosed in the graceful rolling back over the Blouse which is so distinctive a feature.

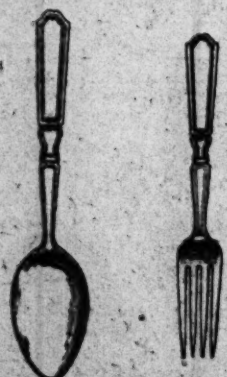
A pleasing contrast is afforded by the sleeves, which are of Georgette crepe in the same color as the Blouse.

A lovely model and a distinct novelty. Very moderate at \$10. N. B.—This Blouse in chiffon panne velvet, in lovely hues, white satin facing to collar and self-collar Georgette sleeves, is \$12.50.



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BRITISH REPLY TO BLACK LIST NOTE RECEIVED

(Continued from page one)

ment's telegram, No. 3578, of July 28, 1916, 10 P. M., and to my telegram, No. 5003, of the 11th inst. I have the copy of a note I have received from the Foreign Office concerning the Trading With the Enemy Act.

I have, etc.,
WALTER HINES PAGE,
The British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to Ambassador W. H. Page.

Foreign Office, Oct. 10, 1916.
Your Excellency—His Majesty's Government have had under consideration the note which your excellency was good enough to communicate to me on the 28th of July last, with respect to the addition of certain firms in the United States of America to the statutory list compiled and issued in accordance with "the Trading With the Enemy (extension of powers) Act, 1915."

2. You will recall that shortly after this act became law I had the honor, in my note of the 16th February last, in reply to your note of the 28th January, to explain the object of the act. It is a piece of purely municipal legislation, and provides that His Majesty may by proclamation prohibit persons in the United Kingdom from trading with any persons in foreign countries who might be specified in such proclamations or in any subsequent orders. It also imposes appropriate penalties upon persons in the United Kingdom who violate the provisions of this statute.

3. That is all. His Majesty's Government neither purport nor claim to impose any disabilities or penalties upon neutral individuals or upon neutral commerce. The measure is simply one which enjoins those who owe allegiance to Great Britain to cease having trade relations with persons who are found to be assisting or rendering service to the enemy.

4. I can scarcely believe that the United States Government intends to challenge the right of Great Britain as a sovereign state to pass legislation prohibiting all those who owe her allegiance from trading with any specified persons when such prohibition is found necessary in the public interest. The right to do so is so obvious that I feel sure that the protest which your excellency has handed to me has been founded on a misconception of the scope and intent of the measures which have been taken.

5. This view is strengthened by some of the remarks which are made in the note. It is, for instance, stated that these measures are "inevitably and essentially inconsistent with the rights of the citizens of all nations not involved in war." The note then proceeds to point out that citizens of the United States are entirely within their rights in attempting to trade with any of the citizens now at war. His Majesty's Government readily admit that the citizens of every neutral nation are free to trade with belligerent countries. The United States Government will no doubt equally readily admit that they do so, subject to the right of the other belligerent to put an end to that trade by every means within his power which is recognized by international law, by such measures, for instance, as the seizure of neutral goods as contraband, or for breach of blockade, etc. The legislation, however, to which exception is taken does not belong to that class of measures. It is purely municipal. It is an exercise of the sovereign right of an independent State over its own citizens and nothing more. This fact has not, I feel sure, been fully realized by the Government of the United States of America, for the note maintains that the Government cannot consent to see these remedies and penalties altered and extended at will in derogation of the right of its citizens; and says that "conspicuous among the principles which the civilized nations of the world have accepted for the safeguarding of the rights of neutrals is the just and honorable principle that neutrals may not be condemned nor their goods confiscated, except upon fair adjudication and after an opportunity to be heard in prize courts or elsewhere."

6. As I have said above, the legislation merely prohibits persons in the United Kingdom from trading with certain specified individuals, who by reason of their nationality or their position are found to support the cause of the enemy, and trading with whom will therefore strengthen that cause. So far as that legislation is concerned, no rights or property of these specified individuals are interfered with; neither they nor their property are condemned or confiscated; they are as free as they were before to carry on their business. The only disability they suffer is that British subjects are prohibited from giving to them the support and assistance of British credit and British property.

7. The steps which His Majesty's Government are taking under the above-mentioned act are not confined to the United States of America; the policy is being pursued in all neutral countries. Nay, more, with the full consent of the allied governments, firms, even in allied countries, are being placed on the statutory list if they are firms with whom it is necessary to prevent British subjects from trading. These considerations may, perhaps, serve to convince the Government of the United States that the measures, now being taken, are not directed against neutral trade in general. Still less are they directed against American trade in particular; they are part of the general belligerent operations designed to weaken the enemy's resources.

8. I do not read your note of the 28th July as maintaining that His Majesty's Government are obliged by any rule of international law to give to those who are actively assisting the cause of their enemies, whether they be established in neutral or in enemy territory, the facilities which flow from participation in British com-

merce. Any such proposition would be so manifestly untenable that there is no reason to refute it. The feelings, which, I venture to think, have prompted the note under reply must have been that the measures which have been obliged to take will be expanded to an extent which will result in their interfering with genuine neutral commerce; perhaps, also, that they are not exclusively designed for belligerent purposes, but are rather an attempt to forward our own trade interests at the expense of neutral commerce under the cloak of belligerency; and, lastly, that they are, from a military point of view, unnecessary.

9. Upon these points I am able to give to the Government and people of the United States the fullest assurances. Upon the first point, it is true, as your note says, that the name of a firm may be added to the statutory list of persons with whom British persons may not trade whenever, on account of the enemy association of such firm, it seems expedient to do so. But the Government of the United States can feel confident that this system of prohibitions will not be carried further than is absolutely necessary. It has been forced upon us by the circumstances of the present war. To extend it beyond what is required in order to secure its immediate purpose—the weakening of the resources of our opponents—or to allow it to interfere with what is really the genuine neutral trade of a country with which we desire to have the closest commercial intercourse, would be contrary to British interests.

The advantage derived from a commercial transaction between a British subject and a foreigner is mutual, and for His Majesty's Government to forbid a British subject to trade with the citizen of any foreign country necessarily entails some diminution of commercial opportunity for that British subject, and therefore some loss both to him and to his country.

Consequently the United States Government, even if they are willing to ignore the whole tradition and tendency of British policy toward the commerce of other nations, might be confident that self-interest alone would render His Majesty's Government anxious not to place upon the statutory list the name of any firm which carries on a genuine bona fide neutral trade. If they did so, Great Britain herself would be the loser.

10. As to the second point, there seem to be individuals in the United States and elsewhere whom it is almost impossible to convince that the measures we take are measures against our enemies and not intended merely to foster our own trade at the expense of that of neutral countries. I can only reiterate what has been repeatedly explained before, that His Majesty's Government have no such unworthy object in view. We have, in fact, in all the steps we have taken to prevent British subjects from trading with these specified firms, been most careful to cause the least possible dislocation of neutral trade, as much in our interest as in those of the neutral.

11. I turn now to the question whether the circumstances of the present war are such as to justify resort on the part of His Majesty's Government to this novel expedient.

12. As the United States Government are well aware, the Anglo-American practice has in times past been to treat domicile as the test of enemy character, in contradistinction to the Continental practice, which has always regarded nationality as the test. The Anglo-American rule crystallized at the time when means of transport and communication were less developed than now, and when in consequence the actions of a person established in a distant country could have but little influence upon a struggle.

13. Today the position is very different. The activities of enemy subjects are ubiquitous, and under modern conditions it is easy for them, wherever resident, to remit money to any place where it may be required for the use of their own Government, or to act in other ways calculated to assist its purposes and to damage the interests of the powers with whom it is at war. No elaborate exposition of the situation is required to show that full use has been and is being made of these opportunities.

14. The experience of the war has proved abundantly, as the United States Government will readily admit, that many Germans in neutral countries have done all in their power to help the cause of their own country, and to injure that of the Allies; in fact, it would be no exaggeration to say that German houses abroad have in a large number of cases been used as an integral part of an organization, deliberately conceived and planned as an engine for the furtherance of German political and military ambitions. It is common knowledge that German business establishments in foreign countries have been not merely centers of German trade, but active agents for the dissemination of German political and social influence, and for the purpose of espionage.

In some cases they have even been used as bases of supply for German cruisers, and in other cases organizers and paymasters of miscreants employed to destroy, by foul means, factories engaged in making, or ships engaged in carrying, supplies required by the Allies. Such operations have been carried out in the territory even of the United States itself, and I am bound to observe, what I think will not be denied, that no adequate action has yet been taken by the Government of the United States to suppress breaches of neu-

trality of this particularly criminal kind, which I know that they are the first to disavow and deplore.

15. In the face of enemy activities of this nature it was essential for His Majesty's Government to take steps that should deprive interests so strongly hostile of the facilities and advantages of unrestricted trading with British subjects. The public opinion of this country would not have tolerated the prolongation of the war by the continued liberty of British subjects to trade with and so enrich the firms in foreign countries whose wealth and influence were alike at the services of the enemy.

16. Let me repeat that His Majesty's Government make no such claim to dictate to citizens of the United States, nor to those of any other neutral country, as to the persons with whom they are or are not to trade. They do, however, maintain the right, which in the present crisis is also their duty toward the people of this country and to their Allies, to withhold British facilities from those who conduct their trade for the benefit of our enemies. If the value to these firms of British facilities is such as to lead them to prefer to give up their trade with our enemies rather than to run the risk of being deprived of such facilities, His Majesty's Government cannot admit that their acceptance of guarantees to that effect is either arbitrary or incompatible with international law or comity.

17. There is another matter with which I should like to deal.

18. The idea would seem to be prevalent in some quarters that the military position is now such that it is unnecessary for His Majesty's Government to take any steps which might prejudice even to a slight extent, the commerce of neutral countries, that the end of the war is in sight, and that nothing which happens in distant neutral countries can affect the ultimate result.

19. If that really were the position, it is possible that the measures taken by His Majesty's Government might be described as uncalled for, but it is not so. Even though the military situation of the Allies has greatly improved there is still a long and bitter struggle in front of them and one which in justice to the principles for which they are fighting imposes upon them the duty of employing every opportunity and every measure which they can legitimately use to overcome their opponents.

20. One observation which is very commonly heard is that certain belligerent acts, even though lawful, are too petty to have any influence in a struggle of such magnitude. It is, I know, difficult for those who have no immediate contact with war to realize with what painful anxiety men and women in this country must regard even the smallest acts which tend to increase, if only by a hair's breadth, the danger in which their relatives and friends daily stand, or to prolong, if only by a minute, the period during which they are to be exposed to such perils.

21. Whatever inconvenience may be caused to neutral nations by the exercise of belligerent rights, it is not to be compared for an instant to the suffering and loss occasioned to mankind by the prolongation of the war even for a week.

22. One other matter should be mentioned, namely, the exclusion from ships using British coal of goods belonging to firms on the statutory list. This is enforced by rendering it a condition of the supply of bunker coal. What legal objection can be taken to this course? It is British coal; why should it be used to transport the goods of those who are actively assisting our enemies? Nor is this the only point.

It must be remembered that the German Government by their submarine warfare have sought to diminish the world's tonnage; they have sunk illegally and without warning hundreds of peaceful merchant ships, belonging not only to allied countries but to neutrals as well. Norwegian, Danish, Swedish, Dutch, Spanish, Greek ships have all been sunk. Between June 1 and Sept. 30, 1916, 262 vessels have been sunk by enemy submarines; 73 of these were British, 123 allied, and 66 neutrals.

These totals included 10 British vessels which were sunk without warning and involved the loss of 81 lives; two allied, one of which involved the loss of two lives, no information being available as to the occurrence. Probably other vessels were sunk without warning and more lives than those enumerated were lost. It may be added

that where those on board did escape it was, as a rule, only by taking to open boats.

23. One of the first enterprises to feel the loss of tonnage has been the Commission of Relief in Belgium. Relief ships have themselves been repeatedly sunk, and in spite of all the efforts of His Majesty's Government, in spite of the special facilities given for the supply of coal to ships engaged in the commission's service, that body is constantly unable to import into Belgium the foodstuffs absolutely necessary to preserve the life of the population. Can it then be wondered that the British Government are anxious to limit the supply of British coal in such a way as to reserve it as far as possible to ships genuinely employed in allied or neutral trade?

24. There is, indeed, one preoccupation in regard to this use of coaling advantages by His Majesty's Government which is, no doubt, present in the minds of neutrals, and which I recognize. I refer to the apprehension that the potential control over means of transportation, thus possessed by one nation, might be used for the disruption of the trade of the world in the selfish interests of that nation.

His Majesty's Government therefore take this opportunity to declare that they are not unmindful of the obligations of those who possess sea power nor of that traditional policy pursued by the British Empire by which such power has been regarded as a trust and has been exercised in the interests of freedom.

They require no representations to recall such considerations to mind, but they cannot admit that in the circumstances of the times, their present use of their coal resources, a use which only differs in extent from that exercised by the United States in the Civil War in the case of vessels proceeding to such ports as Nassau, is obnoxious to their duties or their voluntary professions.

25. In conclusion, I cannot refrain from calling to mind the instructions issued by Lord Russell on July 5, 1862, to the merchants of Liverpool in regard to trade with the Bahamas. His lordship there advised British subjects that their "true remedy" would be to "refrain from this species of trade" on the ground that "it exposes innocent commerce to vexatious detention and search by American cruisers."

26. His Majesty's Government do not ask the Government of the United States to take any such action as this, but they cannot believe that the United States Government will question their right to lay upon British merchants, in the interests of the safety of the British Empire, for which they are responsible, the same prohibitions as Lord Russell issued 50 years ago out of consideration for the interests and feelings of a foreign nation. Suspensions and insinuations which would construe so simple an action as an opening for secret and unavowed designs on neutral rights should have no place in the relations between two friendly countries.

I trust that the explanations contained in this note will destroy such suspicions and correct the erroneous views which prevail in the United States on the subject.

Note on Statutory List

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
LONDON, England (Wednesday)—The text of further correspondence between the United States Ambassador and the British Foreign Secretary on the subject of Trading With the Enemy Extension of Powers Act, 1915, was published yesterday as a White Paper.

WAR RELIEF FUND OF HAWAIIAN ISLANDS

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
HONOLULU, H. T.—For the two years ending Sept. 30, 1916, an average of \$10,000 a month has been handled by the war relief committee of Hawaii, the balance sheets of the treasurer of the committee showing receipts of \$120,365.55 for the two years; with disbursements amounting to \$120,154.40, leaving on hand a balance of \$211.15.

This money has been distributed through the European war-stricken districts in the best judgment of the committee, without regard to the sympathies of the committeemen. In those instances where the contributors designated the use to which the money

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was to be put, the committee acted as intermediary for the forwarding of the particular amounts.

The largest contribution has been given to Belgium, something more than one-third of the total collections being sent to that country. Armenia came next, with Poland a close third, while Serbia, Austria, Great Britain, Germany and Rumania figure in the disbursement list. The fund is only one of several which have been raised in Hawaii, whose total contributions have run well over \$250,000.

DEMURRAGE RATE SUSPENSION ASKED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau
CHICAGO, Ill.—A formal protest asking suspension of demurrage rates and asking a general investigation of the situation is being prepared at the offices of the National Industrial Traffic League here for presentation to the Interstate Commerce Commission.

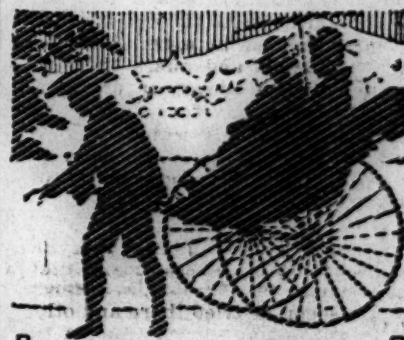
The protest was agreed upon at the annual meeting of the league, and individual members were urged to take similar action. As the demurrage question has been brought up at the

Louisville car shortage hearing, the league is represented there with counsel. The demurrage case arises from the intention of the roads to increase initial car service rates, going into effect unless checked on Dec. 1.

AMERICAN BANK TO SERVE GREECE URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau
NEW YORK, N. Y.—The need of an American bank to serve Greece, with branches in Balkan countries, is pointed out by Alexander W. Weddell, American Consul at Athens, who has just spent a few days in this city. Such a bank, he says, would strengthen trade conditions and, by supplying confidence to American exporters, would form a firm basis for further development of the international finances of the United States.

Mr. Weddell says there is a wide market for American goods in Greece, but that lack of ships and the high freight rates retard this trade. Shipping facilities in normal times are satisfactory. During the war the Greek merchant marine has been making large earnings.



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ECONOMICS IN ITALY ARE ON A FIRM BASIS

War Brings Out Hoarded Money and Industrial Uncertainties Give Place to Definite Trend of Affairs

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Correspondent of London Economist sent to Italy to study economic conditions says that although Italy is fighting over a 400-mile front and aiding her allies with troops, she is bearing the burden with ease, that her industries are expanding and the people more prosperous than ever before.

Italy did not prosper as a neutral. America had the power and resources to furnish the belligerents needed war supplies, and was free from entanglements. Italy was hampered by uncertainty, and her industries and resources could not be developed. War opened a positive course.

Increased prosperity came to all her industries, especially textile manufactures. But unprecedented progress was immediately achieved in mechanical industries directly concerned in supplying materials of war. Italian engineers learned to reproduce machines Germany previously supplied, and the lesson will be reflected in Italian exports after the war.

After Italy's entrance into the war cash began to flow into the banks. Hoarded money came into circulation. Savings bank deposits and current accounts grew on larger earnings made by industry. Aggregate net profits of three of the largest Italian banks rose from 21,000,000 lire in 1914 to 559,000,000 in 1915. This development has come despite the government limits, during the war, dividend that may be paid by any company to 8 per cent.

The greatest commercial difficulty has been fall in exchange value of Italian currency. This is not due to any general decline of Italy's credit, but to increase of imports, accompanied by decrease in exports or their equivalent.

In peace Italy exports "manual labor" not only to United States and South America, but to France, Switzerland and Germany. A considerable part of payment this labor receives is refunded to Italy in remittances from men who have gone abroad. These men, while living abroad, stimulate exports because they insist upon staple foods to which they are accustomed. The war called these men home.

LABOR MEN VOTE TO MAKE CALL ON THE PRESIDENT

BALTIMORE, Md.—The American Federation of Labor delegates in convention here voted today to go to Washington Saturday afternoon to call on the President in recognition of his interest in organized labor. The vote was almost unanimous.

Joseph D. Cannon of New York alone objected. "I want my protest to go on record," he said. "I take no hand in an attempt to turn the Federation of Labor over to any political party or to go to Washington to fawn upon Wilson."

Among the mass of resolutions presented today was one demanding an investigation into the high cost of living.

NAVY NEWS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The following orders were issued on Wednesday:

Orders to Officers

Comdr. G. L. P. Stone, det. command Georgia Nov. 23; to commandant naval station Pensacola, Dec. 4. Lieut. R. V. Lowe, det. Maine; to Asiatic station via February transport. Lieut. F. C. Star, det. Oklahoma; to Maine as engineering officer. P. A. Surg. R. B. Henry, to naval training station Norfolk. P. A. Surg. W. N. McDonnell, det. Pennsylvania; to Montana. P. A. Surg. M. Donelson, det. receiving ship at Norfolk; to Pennsylvania.

Movements of Vessels

Arrived—Eagle, at Guantanamo; Machias, at Pilotown; New York, Utah, at southern drill grounds; Oklahoma, at Hampton Roads. Sailed—Jupiter, Boston for Newport; Maumee, New York for Provincetown; Neptune, Guantanamo for Puerto Plata, Tex., Hampton Roads to sea; Vicksburg, Seattle for Puget Sound.

The movement of the Yankton from LaPaz to Acapulco, published yesterday, was an error. It was the Yorktown, not the Yankton.

NEW PETITIONS FILED

Representative Roland D. Sawyer of Ware has filed with the clerk of the Massachusetts House a petition for legislation to amend the Workmen's Compensation Act so as to provide for compensation to workmen incapacitated more than seven days. Representative R. Sullivan has filed a bill to preclude passengers from the front platform and steps of trolley cars.

PAYMENT FOR MILITIAMEN

Adjutant-General Pearson said today that all members of the National Guard or organized militia who have not received the United States or state pay due them, should immediately get in touch with their commanding officers and see that their names are put on payrolls and forwarded for payment.

JEWELERS CLUB ELECTS

The annual meeting of the Boston Jewelers Club was held at the Boston City Club last night, when arrangements were completed for the annual dinner at the Copley Plaza, Jan. 9. The old board of officers was reelected.

REAL ESTATE

Fred Holdsworth and Robert D. Farrington have purchased from Charles Francis Adams, et al., trustees, a large tract of land situated partly in Brookline and partly in Boston, containing about 179,000 square feet, and bounded by Commonwealth Avenue and Thorndike Street, having a frontage on the avenue of about 400 feet. The total assessment on the entire tract is \$92,000. Today it has been re-sold to Roland Litchfield who purchases for immediate development. Sleeper & Dunlop were the brokers in the first sale, and Henderson & Ross in the second transaction.

Papers have been placed on record transferring title from George P. Gardner et al., trustees, to Olga E. Monks, involving the large four-story well stone front residence situated 51 Commonwealth Avenue, Back Bay, together with a lot of land containing 6474 square feet. The total assessed valuation is \$110,000 and \$71,200 of that amount is carried on the land.

John R. Bradlee et al., trustees under the will of John T. Bradlee, have sold to the trustees of the Estabrook Real Estate Trust a lot of land on Madison Court, near Parker Street, in Back Bay section, containing 2800 square feet, assessed for \$20,000. Joseph Balch was the broker.

CAMBRIDGE AND ARLINGTON

Papers have gone to record in the sale of two properties in Cambridge, one of which is situated at 54 Kirkland Street, being a single brick dwelling house assessed for \$7000. Margaret K. Woodworth et al. conveys to Charles E. Merrill.

Also at 56 Kirkland Street consisting of a three-family brick dwelling house assessed for \$8000, John J. Hayes to Charles E. Merrill.

Also the estate at 18 Beach Street, corner of Orchard Street, North Cambridge, consisting of 17,779 square feet of land, two single dwelling houses and a cement garage, all assessed for \$15,600, was conveyed from Phebe A. Saunders et al. to William F. Brooks.

The estate at 22 Prescott Street, Cambridge, consisting of 8395 square feet of land and a large single dwelling house, all assessed for \$15,800, was sold by Charles E. Merrill to A. M. Hoffman. Another sale closed consists of a four-apartment house, 374 Massachusetts Avenue, Arlington, with lot containing 9000 square feet of land, all assessed for \$12,000. William F. Brooks was the grantor and Phebe A. Saunders, the purchaser. Benjamin P. Ellis, 78 Devonshire Street was the broker in these transactions.

BOUGHT HOME AT ABINGTON

W. H. Wyman has sold his property on Adams Street, Abington, Mass., containing two acres of land, a seven room house, stable and several poultry houses. Lydia F. Carkin of Boston buys for a home with immediate possession. George W. Hall was the broker.

CHARLESTOWN-DORCHESTER

Mary A. Barr and one other have sold the large stone front dwelling property situated 49 Monument Square, Charlestown, to Michael D. Ferrante. The estate is valued by the assessors at \$10,000, including \$3100 carried on 2620 square feet of land.

Final papers have gone to record in the sale of an improved property at 48 Dracut Street, Dorchester, consisting of a frame dwelling and 3510 square feet of land. This parcel is taxed on a valuation of \$6500, of which the land carries \$1000. George H. Squarebridge was the grantor, and Adolph G. Pierce the buyer.

BUILDING NOTICES

Among the most important permits issued today and posted in the office of Commissioner O'Hearn were the following to construct, alter or repair buildings. The location, owner architect and nature of the work are given in the order published: Newport st., 43, rear, ward 11; G. H. Chadbourne; brick garage. Stratmore rd., 128, ward 25; Samuel Epstein, Wm. P. Hatch; brick tenements. Glenville av., 48-52, ward 25; H. N. Dickerman, Silverman Eng. Co.; brick tenements. Idaho st., 33-37, ward 21; Joseph W. Ritchie; frame poultry house. Riverview rd., 16, ward 26; Rivet Lath Co.; alter mfg. Huntington av., 24-28, ward 7; Leslie C. Ward, tr.; alter stores and offices. Harrison av., 332, ward 6; Mary C. Flynn; alter store and tenements. A st., 155, ward 9; H. W. Smith; alter foundry. Salem st., 112, ward 5; Rebecca Kuposki; alter store and tenements.

NEW BANK FOR MILTON SOUGHT

The Board of Bank Incorporation gave a hearing today to W. R. Landers and several other residents of Milton on a proposition to incorporate the Milton Trust Company, with a \$50,000 capitalization. Under the plans of the men behind the proposed institution the bank is to be located in Milton just across the river from Mattapan Square.

Mr. Landers, who is president of the Mattapan Cooperative Bank, says there is great need for enlarged banking facilities in the neighborhood concerned. Others who spoke in favor of the incorporation were William G. Richardson, a real estate broker in Milton; R. A. Scott, president of the Pearlless Knitting Mills Company, and Representative-elect Hamburger. C. S. Pierce, a director of the Blue Hill National Bank, and Jesse Baxter of Milton, vice-president of the same institution, opposed incorporation of the trust company.

UNION PARK FORUM

The speaker at the Union Park Forum next Sunday evening will be Dr. Scott Nearing, former professor of economics in the University of Pennsylvania. Choral singing will be a feature of the meeting.

TARIFF REVISION UPWARD IS URGED UPON PRESIDENT

President Wilson is urged to revise the tariff upward "in behalf of the national welfare, the security of our industries and the employment of our wage-earners," in a resolution adopted at the annual meeting of the Home Market Club, held today at the club headquarters, 77 Summer Street. Lyman B. Goff of Pawtucket, R. I., provided and addressed was made by the secretary of the club, Thomas C. Marvin. An address prepared by W. B. H. Dowse of West Newton, president of the club, was read.

Speaking in regard to the recent presidential election, Mr. Marvin said: "The solid support of the South can be understood, but it is difficult to understand the change that has come over the spirit of the West. To see those pioneer states which we have been accustomed to regard as the embodiment of the most virile Americanism stamped from their customary political alignment by such a slogan as 'he has kept us out of war' would suggest that the wild West has suddenly become tamed."

"The President's hands are free. He is at liberty to adopt a 'policy of protection, conceived and carried out as a disinterested statesman, might conceive it.' He will have a tariff commission to advise and guide him and in all efforts to meet the changing circumstances of the world and safeguard American labor and American industries he will have with him the united support of the intelligent and broad-minded business men of the country."

President Dowse was unanimously reelected president of the club and the vice-presidents elected were:

Lyman B. Goff, Pawtucket, R. I.; Joseph Metcalf, Holyoke; William M. Wood, Boston; George M. Whitin, Whitinsville; F. A. Sayles, Saylesville, R. I.; Arthur H. Lowe, Fitchburg; George A. Hammond, Putnam, Conn.; Edward H. Haskell, Boston; J. J. Dewey, Quechee, Vt.; P. F. Amidon, Wilton, N. H.; Frederick C. Fletcher, Boston; L. D. Cole, Newburyport; Arthur B. Daniels, Adams; James E. Osborn, Fall River; Fred W. Estabrook, Nashua, N. H.; Lew C. Hill, Boston; Calvin D. Page, Southbridge; Chester W. Lyman, New York; Charles T. Paye, North Attleboro; Albert A. Jenks, Pawtucket, R. I.; Edwin J. Seward, Worcester; Arthur G. Pollard, Lowell; Frank L. Carpenter, Fall River; Frederick E. Kip, Bridgeport, Conn.; Leonard B. Nichols, Boston; Arthur C. Hastings, Holyoke; Frank Hopewell, Boston; Charles E. Riley, Newton.

The resolution as adopted reads as follows:

"In view of the fact that imports increased 44 per cent and that the revenue from imports decreased 43 during the first eight months of the current year, under a tariff for revenue only, compared with the first eight months of 1913, under a protective tariff, and in view of the fact that imports free of duty increased at a rate of \$63,000,000 a month, a condition that will, in normal times, seriously interfere with the business development of the country and cut deeply into the necessary revenue of the Government, we respectfully urge the President and the Congress to revise the tariff in the interests of American business, American workers and the national revenue. "We respectfully call upon the business and the labor of the country when the nations now at war resume the fierce rivalry of international commerce. The present tariff will prove wholly inadequate to meet these new conditions, particularly as it plainly showed that it was inadequate to meet the normal conditions of competition before the outbreak of the war, and in behalf of the national welfare, the security of our industries and the employment of our wage earners, we most earnestly petition for tariff legislation that will adequately meet the changed conditions of the world's competitive business."

INDUSTRIAL UNION HOLDS ITS MEETING

Miss Sophie C. Hart and Miss Roxana H. Vivian of Wellesley College were elected to the board of government of the Women's Educational and Industrial Union at the annual meeting of the organization yesterday afternoon. Mrs. Mabel W. Whidden was re-elected clerk.

Preceding the meeting the first conference of committees for 1916-17 was held. Miss Florence Jackson, director of the appointment bureau, who spent the summer in England, spoke on the great changes the war has made in the employment of women, demand for work carrying them into nearly all lines of industry.

Educational work for children in the bookshop was described by the director, Miss Bertha E. Mahoney. Miss Margaret E. Sayward, assistant director and story-teller, told stories.

BOYS CLUBS SUPERINTENDENTS

SALEM, Mass.—Today closed the annual convention of the Massachusetts Association of Superintendents of Boys' Clubs. Charles F. Ernst, superintendent of the South Bay Union was elected president to succeed George D. Chamberlain of Springfield; Thomas Chew of Fall River was elected vice-president and treasurer, and Harris G. Le Roi of Charlestown was elected secretary. At the close of the convention the boys visited the chief points of interest around Salem, and rounded up at the new Community House at Peabody.

CLASS IN SALESMANSHIP

The class in salesmanship at the Boston Y. M. C. U. will be addressed tomorrow night by Fred H. Tucker of Farley, Harvey & Co., who will speak on "How to Analyze Goods." The course is conducted by Harold Whitehead of Boston University.

SHIPPING NEWS

Nearly 5,000,000 pounds of sugar were brought to Boston today from Preston, Cuba, aboard the Norwegian steamer Sangstad, Captain Emanuelson. The sugar was packed in 24,956 bags. Two passengers were also aboard the vessel, Mrs. Ethel Merrill and daughter Beatrice of Winthrop, who have spent the summer in Cuba and are now on way to Nashua, N. H., to visit relatives.

Increased cost of construction of fishing vessels is seen in completion of the schooner Joseph P. Mesquita, Captain Mesquita, which arrived at the fish pier, South Boston, today on its first trip. The boat cost about \$18,000, according to Captain Mesquita, while a few years ago the same vessel could have been built for \$12,000. The vessel was out four weeks, and brought in 135,000 pounds groundfish. The Mesquita registers 78 net tons, and measures 106 feet in length.

Steam vessels brought the greatest portion of today's fish receipts to South Boston. Prices remain high. Arrivals: Steamers Heroine 52,500 pounds, Long Island 49,700, Wave 54,000, Swell 46,800, Billow 65,100; schooners Mary 38,700, and Joseph P. Mesquita 135,000. Wholesale dealers' prices per hundredweight: Haddock \$5.25@7, steak cod \$12@13.50, market cod \$6@7, pollock \$5.50@7.50, large hake \$7.25, small hake \$4, and cusk \$4.50.

Filefish receipts at New York today were reported here by telegram as follows: Schooners Frances S. Grubey 35,000 pounds, and Roulette 15,000. Dealers' prices were 4½ cents per pound.

Arrivals at Gloucester today were: British schooner Frank H. Adams from St. Jacques, N. F., 457,000 pounds salt cod and steamer Orion 10,000 pounds fresh fish, the only gill netter to arrive.

United States steamboat inspectors at Boston have exonerated Capt. M. C. Brown of blame in the recent collision between the steamer Campden, which he commanded, and the fishing schooner Arthur James which sank. The examination brought out the fact that the schooner was on the south side of the ship channel while going out, and therefore was on the wrong side and directly in the steamer's course.

The steamer Inland arrived here today from Portsmouth and went to an East Boston repair yard where two new tanks will be installed and the engine overhauled. The steamer will go to New York for cleaning and painting preliminary to reentering the coal carrying trade. The vessel was recently bought by the New England Consolidated Coal Company to replace the Charles F. Mayer sold to British interests. The Inland will run between Baltimore and New England ports.

PORT OF BOSTON Arrivals

Strs Sangstad (Nor), Emanuelson, Preston, Cuba; Bunker Hill, Decker, New York; Calvin Austin, Wentworth, St. John, N. B. via Eastport and Portland; Campden, Brown, Bangor, Me; City of Gloucester, Linneken, Gloucester, Mass; Inland, Hudgins, Portsmouth, N. H.; Kershaw, Johnson, via Baltimore via Newport News and Norfolk.

Cleared

Strs Bunker Hill, Decker, New York; Campden, Brown, Bangor; Calvin Austin, Wentworth, Eastport; Governor Dingley, Linscott, Portland; Otario, Bond, Baltimore via Newport News.

NEARLY \$4,000,000 PAID TO STATE TREASURY

Massachusetts received nearly \$4,000,000 this morning as a result of the settlement by the City of Boston on its account with State Treasurer Charles L. Burrill.

Treasurer Burrill received from the City of Boston a check for \$6,253,419.21 and turned over to the city officials the State's check for \$2,419,239.08.

This is the last day allowed the cities and towns of the Commonwealth to settle their accounts with the State tax. The largest items in the amounts owed the State by the municipalities are on account of the State tax.

Of the amount owed the State by Boston this year the largest item is \$2,548,240 for State tax, and other items are \$1,119,203.47 for interest on the metropolitan water loan sinking fund, and \$738,387.53 on account of the national bank tax.

Of the amount due the City of Boston from the state, \$1,187,239.62 is on account of the business corporation tax and \$730,269.58 on account of the public service corporation tax.

NEW HAVEN ROAD TO LEASE PIER ROOM

An agreement for lease by the New Haven of the surplus space at the Commonwealth Pier freight yard, recommended by the Waterways Commission, was approved by the Council today. The New Haven, according to the terms of the lease, will pay \$14,000 a year for the privilege of using the surplus yard space.

The Council also authorized the Waterways Commission to abandon its quarters at 40 Central Street on Dec. 1. The commission will move the portion of its force now at the Central Street office either to the State House or the Commonwealth Pier.

On Monday, Nov. 20, at 9:30 o'clock, the Council will commence the official canvass of the votes cast in the recent election. The Council approved the selection of Thursday, Nov. 30, as Thanksgiving Day.

OPPENHEIM, COLLINS & CO

34th Street—New York

"Always A Touch of Distinction"



Fashionable Coats

Scarcely a Paris Designer of note but has contributed some 'happy thought' to these smart coats. Perhaps it is our ability to choose Parisian modes that most become American Women which, in an Oppenheim, Collins & Co.'s garment, ensures 'A Touch of Distinction—Always'

STORE CLEANLINESS CAMPAIGN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—Reports on the cleanliness of the city's groceries and delicatessen stores are to be made to the Chicago Political Equality League through its members. They have been provided with blank forms to fill out regarding conditions they find, and also notices telling how to keep the store clean, to leave behind them when necessary.

CALIFORNIA REALTY CONVENTION

OAKLAND, Cal.—What the city owes to the country, what the city can do to help the country, how cooperation will put 20,000,000 people in California, how the development of the inland waterways will help the State, and the relation of the banker to the real estate broker, are some of the vital topics of discussion that are to come before the annual convention of the California State Realty Federation to be held in Oakland, Nov. 16-17-18, inclusive.

The John Wanamaker Store

Broadway at Ninth, NEW YORK

Four Generations Celebrate This Week With Us—

- The folks of A. T. Stewart's early days;
- Grandfathers-and-mothers of '61;
- Families who greeted us when we came to New York in 1896;
- And now the fourth generation—children, grandchildren and great-grandchildren—knowing the Stewart heritage and liking the Wanamaker merchandise and service. The following is a representative offering:

Beautifully Made Laced Boots for Women, \$6.75 pr.

In line of the most fashionable models of the year By far the most important sale ever held in the Wanamaker Shoe Store.

It will, we are sure, be the most talked of shoe event of the year. For the high price of shoes is an actual fact, yet here are all the smart boot fashions to sell at a price which would be remarkably low even in an ordinary season. All sizes 2½ to 8, AA to D widths. Exactly what is here.

Black Russia Boots with gray castor (a soft leather like buckskin, but not so bulky) top. Blind eyelets. Louis Cuban heels.

Tan Russia Boots with gray castor tops.

Black Kid Boots with white kid tops, blind eyelets. Leather Louis Cuban heels.

All Gray Castor Laced Boots with covered Louis XV. heels.

Havana Brown Kid Laced Boots with Louis Cuban heels.

All Havana Brown Castor Laced Boots with leather Cuban heels.

All White Calf Laced Boots with covered Louis XV. heels.

Blackship Gray Kid Laced Boots with Louis Cuban heels.

Tan Russia Leather Laced Boots with one inch heels and imitation wing tip, decidedly English.

Proof of the Low Price is the Fact that the manufacturer of these shoes offered to buy them back from us at a substantial profit because he had an opportunity to sell them at a much higher price.

Make your own comparison. We have. We have compared these boots with boots sold all over New York, and we are more than satisfied.

(1) that there has never been such a sale of shoes as this; (2) that for quality, style and workmanship these nine models cannot be equaled in New York at many dollars more than \$6.75. Extra salepeople. Main floor, Old Building.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.



NEMO Self-Reducing Corset No. 322 (with its variant, No. 326) is the most popular corset ever made. That is, it is worn by a greater number of women than wear any other one model.

But no corset can exactly suit every woman. There are wearers of No. 322 who would like it even better if it had a lower top.

Therefore, for this month's selling we have made a special model which we call the—

Nemo Thanksgiving Special

No. 320, at \$3.50

This model is exactly like No. 322, except that the top is lower and the skirt a bit longer. It has the semi-elastic gores at the back, and is medium in all proportions—an excellent model for the full figure of average height with excess flesh evenly distributed.

No. 320 is now on sale in many stores, especially in the larger cities. It is an excellent corset and an unusual value.

Be a Wise Woman! Study the Nemo! Get the Right One!

Nemo Back-Resting Corsets \$3.00, \$3.50, \$5 and \$10

Nemo Self-Reducing Corsets \$3.50, \$4, \$5 and up

Nemo Wonderlift Corsets \$5 and \$10

Sold Everywhere

NEMO FASHION INSTITUTE

New York City, U. S. A.

WASHINGTON SQ.
PLAYERS PRESENT
BILL OF NOVELTIESSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern Bureau

Four one-act plays by the Washington Square Players at the Comedy Theatre in New York City: "Trifles," by Susan Glaspell; "Another Way Out," by Lawrence Langner; "Bushido," by Takedo Isamu, and "Altruism," by Karl Ettlinger. The players: E. W. Gibson, Arthur E. Hohl, John King, Marjorie Vonnegut, Elinor M. Cox, Gwladys Wynne, Jean Robb, Jos. Ruben, Helen Westley, Robert Strange, Evelyn Chard, Spaulding Hall, Annetta Conner, Richard Gray, Florence Enright, Frank Longacre, Glenn Hunter, Edward Baisert, Eugene Lincoln, Katherine Cornell, Ralph Murphy, Nor Hadden and Pandion King. Producing directors: Roland Young, Philip Moeller, Michlow Itow, Edward Goodman and Edward Plummer. Scenes designed by John King, J. B. Platt, Michlow Itow, William Pennington, Robert Lawson.

NEW YORK, N.Y.—Producing directors and scenic designers contribute much to the success of these players; they earn their place in the above list. Had they been less efficient, less alert to opportunity, these one-act pieces would have fallen short in effect. The points of the Langner satire on the free thinkers of the down-town square over which a statue of that truthful man, George Washington, stands guard could be blunted easily by an exposition less careful of details, less diligent in squeezing the best from every line. When in "Trifles" the two women enter the lonely farmhouse where a tragedy has just been enacted, they stand apart from the men until those hunters of evidence against the woman of the house, jailed on a charge of homicide, leave the room. By this standing apart, from the first the audience senses the gulf stretching between the women's attitude toward the guilty one and that of the men.

This is a trifle, but of such trifles are good stage direction and significant plays compounded. The Glaspell piece is all indicative; so little said, so much inferred. The two chief characters, the victim and his wife, never appear; yet we see them through the eyes of the two women on the stage; and those women see them through mere trifles, like a few hurried quilting stitches or an empty bird cage. To such slices of dramatic art delicacy of handling is essential. These players are growing in this grasp.

Their "Bushido" is further proof. A single act of Japanese tragedy would be a web of things to our stage if handled without studious sympathy. We do not relish a dramatic situation focusing the eye on a box containing a boy's head, but we do appreciate the fine understanding of values, the vision of another people's drama, which make such a situation enthrall our attention without discounting the illusion of reality. Here costume designer supplements acting and scene. The New York stage shows no more beautiful pictures than this "Bushido." Color and light abound, too, in the café setting along the Seine where the satire on charity is enacted in "Altruism."

Of good acting there is no lack. Miss Vonnegut's adaptability to what may be called local types is again apparent. She plays with commendable restraint always. She and Miss Cox are vivid women of the soil in the Glaspell piece. Mr. Ruben as Masuo, the Pine-Tree, strikes poignant depths with the same restraint. Mr. Strange conforms closely to the traditional American type, first as a book agent lost in the moral mazes of Washington Square, then as a spender loose in Paris with an eighty-dollar dog which everybody is anxious to save from drowning after nobody but a medal seeker has cared to pull the "beggars" out of the Seine.

There is not space to run through the entire list of admirable bits of acting, and there is no inclination to cast a shadow on this, the best bill of the Comedy's season thus far, by referring specifically to those bits which are not admirable. These players are doing more in this bill than they have done before to win Broadway to them. An evening at the Comedy now gains much in refreshing power, too, because this bill is not, as some of its predecessors have been, compounded largely of unconventionality for unconventionality's sake.

AFRICAN CEMENT MANUFACTURE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAPE TOWN, South Africa—There are two large cement works in the Union—the Pretoria Portland Cement Company and Whites South African Cement Company, which is operating on the Vaal River. The former company is producing annually close upon half a million sacks of manufactured cement, the raw material for which is drawn from the district of Pretoria, and its employees number about 400. In the making of cement between 200 and 300 tons of gypsum is used per month, which is supplied by farmers, under small contracts of 20 to 30 tons per month in the Kimberley, Boshof and Greytown districts. Quite recently an excellent deposit of lime has been discovered near Mafeking and the company has now established works there. Within a very short time there need not be an ounce of cement imported into the Union from abroad.

AT THE THEATERS

Boston Opera House—"Hip-Hip-Hooray," Hippodrome spectacle, 8.
Colonial—"Sybil," musical comedy, 8.
Copley—"Diplomacy," by Sardou, 8:10.
Hollis—"Mrs. Sarah Bernhardt in 'Hecuba,'" 8:10.
Keiths—"Vaudeville," 8:15.
Park Square—"The House of Glass," 8:15.
Plymouth—"Very Good Eddie," 8:15.
Tremont—"George Arliss in 'The Professor's Love Story,'" 8:15.
Wilbur—"The Cinderella Man," 8:10.
Matheson—"Daddy at Keith's," 8:15.
Boston Opera House, 2, Wednesday and Saturday at Wilbur, Colonial Park Square, Tremont, 8:15; Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday at the Hollis, 8:15; Thursday and Saturday at the Plymouth, 8:15; Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at the Copley, 8:15.

MISS NASH, PIANIST,
HEARD IN RECITAL

Miss Frances Nash, pianist—Recital in Steinert Hall, afternoon of Nov. 14. The program: Chromatic fantasy and fugue, Bach; impromptu No. 3, op. 36, No. 2, op. 36, nocturne, No. 1, op. 42, and etude, No. 5, op. 10, Chopin; preludes No. 6, op. 21, Rachmaninoff; sonata, op. 10, from "Two Pieces," Scott; "Dance des Elves," Spelinkoff; "On the Holy Mount," Dvorak; etude en forme de valse, Saint-Saens; etude, D flat major, and polonaise No. 2, E major, Liszt.

Miss Nash's hands are extraordinarily independent of each other. For this reason her interpretations of Chopin and Rachmaninoff, and in fact nearly all her compositions, are of such structure. Other melodies and rhythms besides those which were written for the upper part of the instrument had their rightful share of attention. Her playing goes down to the foundation of the music and searches out values that to the ear of the listener, however it may be to the eye of the performer, are often completely hidden.

Such an artist is safe from the criticism of those who dislike superficiality. For she will give the most serious all they want to think about. She will give those who like to follow the thematic development of a piece plenty to take up their time. The pianist is a thorough expositor, knowing the logic of composition as well as the technique of the keyboard. She never misses an intellectual point, and she makes something of every sentimental one. She is alert to the message of her program and is keen to make her listeners get it.

If any question is to be raised, it is whether she is bringing to public attention anything that is particularly new. Some might declare that although what she says is interesting enough, it has been said before. They would not perhaps call her downright old-fashioned, but they would wonder why she cared to spend her strength rubbing the rust off from things that have been discarded. Others might say that she was inclined to make her independence of left hand from right a matter of mechanical display. But therein, very likely, lies a means of new expression for her. So that particular tendency had better be commended.

GORODETZKY-JONAS
RECITAL AT STEINERT

Leon Gorodetsky, violinist, and Clinton Jonas, pianist, in recital at Steinert Hall, evening of Nov. 14. The program: Sonata in G minor by Nicolalew, sonata in A major by Cesar Franck, and Grieg's sonata in C minor, op. 45.

There would be no one, apparently, to assert that there is any other road to beauty in music than that taken by those composers whose names are impaneled on the walls of our recital halls. It is not for those artists whose lot it is to knock without the gate that leads to popular recognition. They, it seems, must always be the innovators. If Mr. Kreiser plays sweet polished nothings to crowded halls, and Mr. Paderewski replays the classic programs he presented 30 years ago, the musical connoisseur may search out Mr. Maier, or Mr. Patterson, or Mr. Gorodetsky and there he is sure to find a "first time" or two—music that will please some a great deal and others not at all, but not that which will please all a little.

The new piece last night was the sonata by Nicolalew, and hardly required attention on the part of the performers or listeners. There was reward, however, in parts of the familiar Franck sonata, notably in the recitative-fantasy, and in parts of the Grieg. Mr. Gorodetsky, like most artists, has but one style—he should make the most of it, and refine it by working for more incisive bowing and more pronounced rhythm. He would thus add the necessary sparkle to the warmth with which he plays everything. Mr. Jonas played the piano parts in a musicianly manner.

AURELIO GIORNI IN
RECITAL FOR PIANO

Aurelio Giorni, pianist, in recital at Jordan Hall, evening of Nov. 14. The program: Bach, fantasia and fugue in A minor for the clavichord; Schumann, etudes symphoniques, op. 13; Chopin, nocturne, A flat, op. 32 No. 2, ballade, F major, op. 38, scherzo, C sharp minor, op. 39; MacDowell, prelude, E minor (from suite op. 10); Sigambati, toccata, op. 18 No. 4, "Bolito a musique Badinage," op. posthumous (dedicated to Mr. Giorni); Giorni, fuguetta giocosa in E flat (composed in 1915, first performance); Schubert-Tausig, "Marche Militaire."

The piano that Mr. Giorni tried to use protested audibly against working last night, and this handicap should be considered in forming an estimate of the young man's ability. However it might rebel against forte passages, it apparently was in the mood for the gentle caressings of pianissimos, and it received these in full measure. After the first number the listeners were surprised to find that this player had succeeded in doing what no other had done—making Bach markedly sentimental.

It is hardly fair, though, to hold the piano responsible for the extreme amount of sentimentality that the player put into the music, and one is forced to conclude that on the interpretive side Mr. Giorni has not a well-rounded and healthy feeling for his art. A painter rises in wrath if you call his work "pretty." There is even less excuse in music for the shallowness of pretty playing.

Strangely enough, Mr. Giorni's own composition, a fuguetta giocosa, was a straightforward technical etude, played with an admirable flexibility. It gives evidence of admirable talent, which should be encouraged.

WOMEN'S CLUBS MEET

NORWOOD, Mass.—An all-day session of the District Federation of Women's Clubs was held yesterday with the Norwood Woman's Club in Everett Hall. Mrs. Herbert J. Gurney, president of the Massachusetts State Federation, made an address in the afternoon.

MME. BERNHARDT
PRESENTS DRAMA
IN FRENCH VERSE

Mme. Sarah Bernhardt and Jean Angelo in the one-act play in verse, "Le Vitrail," by René Fauschot; Hollis Street Theatre, Boston, Mass., evening of Nov. 14. The role of the attendant was taken by Miss Baujault; that of the musician by Miss Pelisse. Three other one-act pieces, "The Holocaust," "Peace at Home" and "From the Theater to the Field of Honor," were on the program, repeated from the previous evening.

In the performance of the little ballad in dramatic form, "Le Vitrail," Mme. Bernhardt seemed to subordinate herself to her partner, instead of having him subordinate himself to her, thereby reversing her process of interpretation in the plays of modern scene, "The Holocaust" and "From the Theater to the Field of Honor." The brilliant knight, Bertrand, returning to France from a crusade in the Holy Land, and questioning the firmness and wear of woman's affection, is apparently the principal figure in the story. He is the character in the play who has something great at stake, and he is the one toward whom sympathy tends. Everybody wants to see the dark cloud of cynicism which cloaks him as he enters, dispelled. The very pity of his case grants the performer who impersonates him the central place on the stage.

In literary intent a ballad, the play in pictorial intent is what its title tells, a medieval stained-glass window, showing two figures, one in armor and one in drapery—the former at first glance the important one, the latter looking as though placed over against it by way of foil. That, at all events, was what the head of the company might have been supposed to concede. But did she concede it? Really, not. For the importance of Bertrand in the play, if the performance is closely studied, is nine-tenths what the leading actress imputes to him in her reading of her lines, and one-tenth what the leading actor portrays. Bertrand is merely a visualization of Violaine's day dream. The man who stands opposite the heroine as she sits in the castle hall and meditates, is not the knight actually returned, but the knight as imagined by her to have returned.

"Le Vitrail," therefore, is just a monologue, like the other pieces on the program, with the great French actress directing the attention of her audience away from herself instead of toward herself. It is all done by speech, formulated in short, rhyming lines similar to the trenchant verses in which Calderon wrote his dramas of social and fantastic mixture. Indeed, if the Spanish master could have worked in the cameo form, and had not his actors been possessed of memory and his public possessed of patience for long speeches, this poem might have been his. In any case, Calderon must have taught the French playwright how to handle the fragile stuff of which "Le Vitrail" is made.

NOTES ON EDUCATION
IN UNITED KINGDOMBy The Christian Science Monitor special
education correspondent

LONDON, England.—In his presidential address to the Friends Guild of Teachers, Dr. Bevan Lean, the headmaster of Sidcot school, England, makes the interesting proposal that, for each pupil, there should be a record of school life, which should include information derived from parents. Commenting on this address, the Journal of Education points out various difficulties in the way of making such a record a complete success, but adds that to "find a headmaster who not only acknowledges but acts on the principle that he is responsible for the individual pupils committed to his charge and is prepared to render an account of each is a great step forward."

Another president of the board of education has come and gone. Mr. Arthur Henderson is succeeded by Lord Crewe. The change has aroused a good deal of dissatisfaction, which is expressed by newspapers of various shades of opinion, and it should be especially noted that the grounds of this criticism are not personal, or even political. One leading article points out that already there have been five ministers of education in 10 years; a second lays emphasis on the need for steadiness in school policy, and declares that no one who has studied the subject exhaustively is crying aloud for a root-and-branch destruction of the English national system of education; a third goes so far as to ask for an entirely non-political choice of a president, indicating that "there is as strong justification for departing from tradition in this case as there was when Lord Kitchener was called back from Egypt to the war office."

MUNITIONS LABOR BUREAU

TORONTO, Ont.—Premier Hearst has announced that the Provincial Government, through Dr. W. A. Riddell, superintendent of the trades and labor branch, is about to open a public employment bureau in Toronto to meet the need of the Department of Labor of the Imperial munitions board, says the Montreal Star.

AMUSEMENTS

SYMPHONY HALL
SUNDAY AFTERNOON, NOV. 19, AT 3:30
Concert in Aid PENSION FUND

Boston
Symphony Orchestra

Dr. KARL MUCK, Conductor
POPULAR PROGRAMME
Symphony No. 3, Tchaikowsky;
Overture, "Weber;" Suite, "Sylvia,"
Delibes. Overtures, "The Merry Wives
of Windsor," "Niobe."

Tickets \$2.50, \$1.50 and \$1.00. Now on Sale.

JORDAN HALL
WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, NOV. 22, AT 3

ALINE
van Barentzen

PIANO RECITAL (First time in Boston)
Tickets \$1.50, \$1.00, 50c, 25c, 10c, 5c, 2c, 1c.

PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

William Morton Fullerton, who has just been awarded the Droun de Lohys prize of 1,200 for his book, "Problems of Power," first published in 1913, owes this recognition to the Academy of Moral and Political Sciences of France. Mr. Fullerton is a native of Connecticut. His father was a well-known clergyman in the Congregational denomination, with pastorate in New England. The lad was educated at Phillips Andover Academy and at Harvard, in which latter institution he made his mark as a writer. Graduating, he settled in Boston, joined the staff of the Boston Advertiser, and there got a training that served him in good stead when he was added to the staff of the London Times and was sent to Paris to work under the famous de Blowitz. Two decades of this work, from 1891 to 1911, gave him an intimate knowledge of the currents and cross currents running in European politics and statecraft; and these he depicted with rather unusual accuracy in his book, for which he has now been honored. The work has the merit of having been translated into French and Japanese, and being reissued in English since the great war opened, and with supplementary data. France first recognized the service this American had rendered her in 1913, when he was made a Chevalier of the Legion of Honor. Now he gets another proof of the regard in which he is held. Mr. Fullerton is now in France. Very recently he has written and published another book on the war and its consequences, and, as an American, has ventured on severe criticism of his country's policy.

Learned Hand, the United States judge for the Southern District of New York State, who has issued the decree ordering the dissolution of the so-called "starch trust," was formerly a Progressive in politics. Just what he would call himself now is problematical; but he is still a people's man, and a jurist with a tendency to get social justice done. Trained at Harvard College and the Harvard Law School, and practicing, both in Albany, N. Y., and native place, and in New York City, he found himself, in 1909, on the Federal bench, only 12 years after he was admitted to the bar. This is quite an unusual record.

Kenesaw Mountain Landis, United States District Court judge of the northern region of Illinois, with headquarters at Chicago, who has just imposed heavy fines on Chicago packers and railway companies for rebating, and in other ways violating the Interstate Commerce Law, has a national reputation for levying heavy fines. When he tried the Standard Oil rebate cases in 1907 he decreed a fine of \$29,240,000, which was not paid. He is a native of Ohio, went to the schools of Indiana, studied law in Chicago, and, in 1891, began the practice of his calling. As private secretary of Walter Q. Gresham, when the latter was Secretary of State, Mr. Landis got a glimpse of politics at Washington, in its relation to law-affecting business, which made him far from conservative as a citizen and a jurist; and association with Mr. Gresham also had its liberalizing influence, for the attitude and point of view of the Indiana jurist, turned foreign affairs director, always was progressive and independent. Judge Landis is not awed by federated wealth.

Charles Edward Lucke, head of the department of mechanical engineering at Columbia University, New York City, and in charge of its graduate engineering school, has been complimented by the United States Navy. Five recent graduates of the Naval Academy have been designated to proceed to New York and, under Professor Lucke, perfect their knowledge of aeroplane motors and submarine oil engines. The college of the City of New York, New York University, and Cornell University, contributed to this expert's technical education, and from Columbia he received his doctorate. When he was ready to teach, Columbia made a place for him, and in two years he headed the department. His membership in professional societies is extensive.

His Excellency Senor Don Alfonso Merry del Val, the Spanish ambassador in London, who recently presided at a lecture delivered on the inauguration of the Cervantes chair of Spanish Literature at King's College, London, has had a long and varied diplomatic career. Educated at Beaumont College, Saint Michel, Brussels and Louvain University, he entered the Spanish diplomatic service in 1882, and served successfully as attaché and secretary of the embassies in Brussels, London, Vienna and Rome, and at the Foreign Office in Madrid. Subsequently, he held the positions of

assistant private secretary to the King of Spain, Minister Resident, chief of the commercial department of the Spanish Foreign Office, and Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in Tangier and Brussels. He was a member of special missions to Vienna in 1895, to Moscow in 1896 and to London in 1897. Senor Merry del Val took up his present position in 1913.

Will H. Parry, who headed the delegation from the Federal Trade Commission of the United States which recently went into the South to study the yellow pine industry, is a native of New York City, but he got his practical training for work as a journalist and a city official in Seattle, Wash. From 1888 to 1894 he was in important editorial positions on the Post-Intelligencer; and then he became city comptroller, alderman-at-large, and president of the City Council. From 1910 to 1915 he was treasurer of one of the largest shipbuilding companies on the Pacific Coast, and then he was invited to Washington to serve on the Federal Trade Commission. His case well illustrates the methods by which public officials of a new sort are being privately trained and officially discovered.

Mary Mills Patrick, president of the American College for Girls, in Constantinople, who has just arrived in the United States on a furlough which will be devoted to furthering the interests of that institution, while a native of New England, is a Western woman by education and training. Her course at the University of Iowa was, however, supplemented by prolonged study in Europe, where she won a doctor's degree, and where she has had other recognition as a scholar. In 1890 she was made the head of the college at Constantinople with which her name will always be identified; and, aided by wealthy and well-intentioned fellow countrymen and countrywomen, and by a faculty of American-educated teachers, she has given the institution a place in the Near East like that previously won by Robert College in the same city. Jointly they are doing much to liberalize the thoughts of leaders among the non-Moslem people under Turkish rule.

James McCreery & Co.

5th Avenue

NEW YORK

34th Street

On Thursday and Friday

Clearance Sale

Women's Smart Fall Suits

At 16.75 and 21.75

Additional Suits selected from our own regular stock and reduced for immediate clearance, Offering the Most Extraordinary Values of the Season

Fur trimmed suits and strictly tailored models in:

Checked and Novelty Velours, Velour Cloth, Cheviot, Broadcloth, Alpine Cloth and Gabardine; practically every desirable Fall shade

A complete range of sizes assures a satisfactory fit (although not in every model). There is an exceptional assortment in sizes from 40 to 48 inch bust measure.

WOMEN'S SUITS—FOURTH FLOOR

WOMEN'S AFTERNOON & EVENING DRESSES

Remarkable Values

Distinctive models appropriate for all occasions are offered in two special groups of Afternoon and Evening Dresses of Satin, Crepe de Chine, Serge and very effective combinations of Chiffon Velvet and Georgette Crepe, Chiffon Velvet and Silk Net, and Nets over Cloth of Silver.

Special 24.75 and 49.50

UMBRELLAS FOR MEN AND WOMEN

Unusual Values

Umbrellas of fine quality, piece dyed Taffeta, with handles of plain or carved Mission Wood, Sterling Silver trimmed; some with cord loops, others with straps.

Special 1.95

Umbrellas of excellent quality Silk or Union Taffeta; handles in a great variety of styles, plain or Sterling Silver trimmed.

Special 2.95

Bishop of London discussed the Sunday opening of picture palaces on behalf of charity. He compared the Middlesex county council's action in refusing to allow Sunday cinemas with that of the London county council, which has allowed them. But what was the effect so far as charity is concerned? These, he said, were the figures of last year:

Gross receipts for the theaters on Sunday	£182,000
Charities received	£1,000
Balance	£181,000

If that did not show charity to be a blind what would?

SUNDAY CINEMAS AND CHARITY
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—At a recent meeting at the Guildhall to further the aims of the National Mission, the



The same magnificent Knabe Grand you have always known, with the addition of a perfect player action, through which you may achieve musical beauties that few accomplished pianists can equal.

Mignonette Player Grand
Length only 5 feet, 2 inches
Price \$1250 in Mahogany
Convenient Terms of Payment May Be Arranged
Pianos taken in Exchange

WAREROOMS

Fifth Avenue at Thirty-ninth St.
New York.



Hear It To-Day!

THE only jury which heard and tested all of the phonographs exhibited at the Panama-Pacific Exposition recommended that SONORA be given a marking for tone quality higher than that given to any phonograph or talking machine.

Ten superb models from \$45 to \$1,000.
A 5% discount is allowed for cash.

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NEW YORK CITY

BOSTON: 165 TREMONT STREET
JOHN R. KEMBLE, Manager

The Highest Class Talking Machine in the World

BUSINESS, FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS

STOCK MARKET FLUCTUATIONS VERY ERRATIC

Some of the Specialties Move
Rapidly Upward and Others
Decline Sharply at Same Time
— Railroads Are Weak

There were a number of features in the early New York stock market today on the side of advances and in the form of declines. The market was irregular to say the least. At the same time the tone was fairly strong.

Union Bag & Paper now preferred soared more than six points. United Railways of San Francisco preferred was another buoyant issue with a rise of more than two points.

Virginia Iron advanced 2 points, and Atlantic Gulf common made a new high record price on a gain of more than 2 points. American Writing Paper preferred, American Can, American Sugar, International Paper, the International Agricultural Corporation issues and the International Mercantile Marine shares were other strong spots in the list. Reading was weak among the railroads.

In the first few minutes of trading on the Boston Stock Exchange today Atlantic, Gulf common made a new high record level as it did also in New York. Otherwise prices were generally higher than yesterday afternoon's closings.

Both lists were strong late in the first half hour.

There were further good advances and some substantial losses before midday. The coppers and motor stocks were generally strong and some of the specialties moved up while others declined sharply. The railroads continued weak. Altogether the price trend was very erratic and uneven.

Central Leather opened up 1/4 at 10 1/2 and dropped more than 3 points before midday. Bag & Paper new preferred opened up 3/4 at 12 1/2, rose to 12 3/4 and then dropped 3 points. American Lined preferred opened up 1/4 at 5 1/2 and declined nearly 3 points further.

New York Air Brake opened up 1/4 at 17 1/2 and dropped 3 points. Virginia Iron opened at 59, a gain of 1 1/2 over yesterday's closing price, and then sold well above 61 before midday. Nova Scotia Steel opened up 1/4 at 12 1/2, rose to 14 1/2, receding 2 1/2 before noon.

Gulf common got up to 12 1/2 in New York, and to 12 1/4 in Boston during the first half of the session. It lost a good part of its advance in Boston before midday. The local coppers were in moderate demand and fluctuated narrowly for the most part. Copper Range, after opening up 1/4 at 76, rose a point further and then receded a good fraction.

The market became slightly steadier in the early afternoon when some moderate gains were made by U. S. Steel and other industrials. Gulf States common and preferred were buoyant. New Haven was a weak feature of both New York and Boston markets. Gulf States again moved up to a new high mark in Boston.

LONDON METAL PRICES

LONDON, England.—Metal prices are: Spot copper £129 10s. up £1; futures £125, up £1 10s.; electro £152 10s. up £1 10s.; no sales. Spot tin £189 15s. up £1 15s.; futures £191 2s. 6d. up £1 12s. 6d.; Straits £189 15s. up £1 15s.; sales spot tin 65, futures 200 tons. Spot lead £30 10s.; futures £29 10s.; spot spelter £56; futures spelter £54 5s.

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Following are quotations of the leading stocks today on the Philadelphia exchange: Elec Stor Bat 69, General Asphalt com 31, do Asp pfd 72, Lehigh Nav 81, Lehigh Val 21, L. V. Trans pfd 42 1/2, Lehigh Super 25 1/2, Phila Elec 41 1/2, Phila Co pfd 40 1/2, Phila Elec 29 1/2, Phila Rap Tr 27 1/2, Phila Tract 80, Union Tract 47 1/2, United Gas Imp 91.

CAST IRON PIPE

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Cast iron pipe makers have advanced their quotations \$5 a ton; six, eight and ten-inch pipe is quoted at \$36 a ton; four-inch pipe, \$35 a ton; four-inch pipe, \$35; gas pipe, class (A) pipe, still commands 1/10 over the prices given for the various sizes.

WEATHER

Official predictions by the United States Weather Bureau.

BOSTON AND VICINITY

Unsettled probably light snow tonight and Thursday; continued cold; fresh variable winds.

For Southern New England: Unsettled with probably light snow tonight; Thursday partly cloudy.

For Northern New England: Overcast weather with probably heavy rain tonight and Thursday.

TEMPERATURES TODAY

12 noon.....30

IN OTHER CITIES

(8 a. m.)

Albany.....10 New Orleans.....34
Buffalo.....22 New York.....34
Chicago.....18 Philadelphia.....32
Cincinnati.....16 Pittsburgh.....32
Denver.....24 Portland, Me.....20
Des Moines.....12 Portland, Ore.....36
Jacksonville.....50 San Francisco.....30
Kansas City.....22 St. Louis.....30
Nantucket.....26 Washington.....24

ALMANAC FOR TODAY

Rise.....6:35 High water.....
Sun sets.....4:23 2:45 a.m. 2:56 p.m.
Length of day.....9:48 Moon rises.....9:20 p.m.
LIGHT VEHICLE LAMPS AT 4:33 P. M.

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK.—Following are the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

	Open	High	Low	Last
Ajax Rubber.....	74	74	73 1/2	73 1/2
Alaska Gold.....	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4
Alaska Ju.....	7 1/2	8 1/2	7 1/2	8 1/2
Allis-Chalmers.....	32 1/2	32 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2
Allis-Chalmers pfd.....	89 1/2	90	89 1/2	90
Am Ag Chem.....	86	87	86	87
A A Chem pfd.....	102	102	102	102
Am B Sug pfd.....	102 1/2	103	101 1/2	103
Am B Sug pfd.....	99 1/2	100	99 1/2	100
Am Can.....	63 1/2	65 1/2	63 1/2	64 1/2
Am Car Fr.....	69	69 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2
A Car Fr pfd.....	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
Am Cot Oil.....	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2
Am Cot Oil pfd.....	102	102	102	102
Am H & L.....	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
Am H & L pfd.....	71	71	70	70
Am Ice Sec.....	28 1/2	29	28 1/2	28 1/2
Am Lined.....	23	23 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
Am Lined pfd.....	56 1/2	56 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2
Am Loco.....	93 1/2	93 1/2	92 1/2	93 1/2
Am Loco pfd.....	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
Am Smelt.....	117	121 1/2	116 1/2	121 1/2
Am Smelt pfd.....	115	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2
Am SSecApf.....	99 1/2	101	99 1/2	101
Am SSecBpf.....	94 1/2	96	94 1/2	95 1/2
Am Sugar.....	66	66	65 1/2	66
Am Sugar pfd.....	118 1/2	118 1/2	117 1/2	118 1/2
Am Tel & Tel.....	133	133	132 1/2	132 1/2
Am Woolen.....	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2
Am Wrtp.....	64 1/2	65 1/2	63 1/2	65 1/2
Am Zinc.....	57 1/2	59 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2
Am Zinc pfd.....	83	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2
Anaconda.....	100 1/2	100 1/2	99 1/2	100 1/2
Asso Oil.....	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2
Atchafalca.....	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
At Gulf pfd.....	122 1/2	126	122 1/2	126
Bald Loco.....	84 1/2	86 1/2	83 1/2	85 1/2
Balt & Ohio.....	85 1/2	85 1/2	84 1/2	85
B & Ohio pfd.....	75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2
Barrett Co.....	157	161	157	161
Barrett Co pfd.....	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
Batoplas.....	2	2	2	2
Beth Steel.....	654	654	648	648
BGoodrich.....	70	70	69 1/2	69 1/2
Brook R T.....	84 1/2	84 1/2	84	84
Brown Sh pfd.....	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Bush Term.....	110	110	110	110
Burns Bros.....	85 1/2	85 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2
Butterick.....	24	24	23	23
Butte & Sup.....	66 1/2	67 1/2	65 1/2	67 1/2
Cal Petrol.....	22	22 1/2	22	22 1/2
Can Pacific.....	171 1/2	171 1/2	170 1/2	171
Can Pac pfd.....	108 1/2	108 1/2	107 1/2	108 1/2
Ct Leather.....	116 1/2	116 1/2	116 1/2	116 1/2
C Leather pfd.....	67	67	66	66
Ches & Ohio.....	92 1/2	92 1/2	91 1/2	92
CM & St Paul.....	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2
Chl R & West.....	14 1/2	14 1/2	14	14
Chl G West pfd.....	42 1/2	43 1/2	41 1/2	42 1/2
Chl G West pfd.....	25 1/2	25 1/2	24 1/2	25
Chl G West pfd.....	67 1/2	68 1/2	67 1/2	68 1/2
C & C St L.....	57	57	57	57
Chl Peabody.....	70 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2
Col Fuel.....	54 1/2	54 1/2	53 1/2	54 1/2
Col Gas & El.....	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
Col South.....	33	33	33	33
Com Tab & R.....	49	49	48 1/2	48 1/2
Con Can.....	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
Con Gas.....	135 1/2	135 1/2	135	135
Con Gas Bal.....	129 1/2	129 1/2	128 1/2	129 1/2
Con Gas Bal Rts.....	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
Corn Prod.....	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
Corn Prod pfd.....	100	100	96 1/2	100
Cruc Steel.....	89	89 1/2	87 1/2	89 1/2
Cuban CS pfd.....	72 1/2	72 1/2	71 1/2	72 1/2
Cuban CS pfd.....	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2
Del & Huds.....	152 1/2	152 1/2	152 1/2	152 1/2
Denver.....	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
Denver pfd.....	44	44	43 1/2	44
Deere pfd.....	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2
Det Edison.....	148 1/2	148 1/2	148 1/2	148 1/2
Dome Mins.....	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
Erie.....	36 1/2	36 1/2	35 1/2	36 1/2
Erie pfd.....	51 1/2	51 1/2	50 1/2	51 1/2
Erie 2d pfd.....	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2
Erie Gen Lde.....	74 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2
F M & S.....	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2
F M & S pfd.....	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
Gen Electric.....	181 1/2	181 1/2	180 1/2	181 1/2
G Motors pfd.....	124	124 1/2	124	124 1/2
Granby Min.....	100	100	99 1/2	100
Green Can.....	51 1/2	51 1/2	51	51 1/2
Gt Nor pfd.....	117 1/2	117 1/2	116 1/2	117 1/2
Gt Nor pfd.....	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2
Gulf States.....	144	159	144	159
Gulf Sta 1 pfd.....	105	105	105	105
Gulf Sta 2 pfd.....	140	157	140	157
Harv Cor.....	80	80 1/2	80	80 1/2
Harv Cor pfd.....	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2
Harv of NJ.....	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
Harv of NJ pfd.....	120	120	120	120
Ill Central.....	105 1/2	105 1/2	103 1/2	105 1/2
Inspiration.....	69	69 1/2	68 1/2	69 1/2
Int Ag Corp.....	28	28	26	26
Int Ag Corp pfd.....	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2
Int Con Cor.....	18	18 1/2	18	18 1/2
Int C Cor pfd.....	74 1/2	75 1/2	74 1/2	75 1/2
Int Mer Mar.....	45 1/2	46 1/2	44 1/2	46 1/2
In Nickel Ct.....	50 1/2	50 1/2	49 1/2	50 1/2
In Paper.....	71 1/2	72 1/2	69 1/2	71 1/2
In Paper pfd.....	103 1/2	106 1/2	104 1/2	105 1/2
Kan City So.....	26 1/2	26 1/2	26	26
Kelley Tires.....	76 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2
Kenneb Corp.....	56 1/2	56 1/2	55 1/2	56 1/2
Lack Steel.....	97 1/2	97 1/2	96 1/2	97 1/2
Laclede Gas.....	113 1/2	113 1/2	113	113 1/2
*Lee & T Ct.....	40 1/2	40 1/2	40	40 1/2
Lehigh Val.....	81	81	81	81
Louis & N.....	133 1/2	133 1/2	133 1/2	133 1/2
Loose Wiles.....	22	22	19	19
L-W 1st pfd.....	86	86	86	86
Mackay Cos.....	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2
Max Motor.....	78 1/2	78 1/2	77 1/2	78 1/2
Maxwell 1st pfd.....	83 1/2	83 1/2	82 1/2	83 1/2
Maxwell 2d pfd.....	51 1/2	51 1/2	50 1/2	51 1/2
May Co.....	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2
Mex Petrol.....	105 1/2	105 1/2	107 1/2	110
Miami.....	44 1/2	44 1/2	44	44 1/2

BOSTON STOCKS

BOSTON.—Following are the transactions on the Boston Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales:

Mo K & T pf...	18	18	18	18
Mo Pacific	10	10	9	9
Mo Pac Ct	9	9	9	9
Mo Pac wt...	25%	25%	25%	25%
Mon Power...	97%	97%	97%	97%
Nat Enamel...	33%	33%	33%	33%
Nat Enam pf...	100%	100%	100%	100%
Nat Lead...	68%	69%	68	69%
NRRM 2d pf...	6	6	6	6
Nevada Copper...	28%	28%	28%	28%
NY A Brake...	164	174	161	171%
NY Central...	106%	106%	106	106%
NY N H & H...	59	59	56%	57
Norfolk Co...	25	25	25	25
N & W...	139%	139%	138%	139%
North Pac...	110	110%	109%	110%
N S Steel...	142%	146	142	143
*O Cities Gas...	85	85%	83%	83%
O & W...	29	29%	28%	29
Ont Silver...	6%	7%	6%	7
Owens HotM...	94%	96	94%	95%
Pacific Mail...	26	26%	26	26
*Pan Am P & T pf	99	99	98%	98%
Penn...	56%	55%	56%	56%
Phila Co...	41%	44%	41%	44
Pitts Coal...	42	42	42	42
Pitts Coalctf...	42	42%	41%	42
*Pressed St...	78%	79	78%	78%
Public Ser...	133%	133%	133%	133%
Pullman...	167	167	167	167
Quicksilver...	3	3%	3	3%
Keokuc pf...	3%	4%	3%	4%
Ray Con...	34%	34%	34%	34%
Reading...	105%	103%	105%	106%
Rdg 2d pf...	46%	46%	46%	46%
Repub I & S...	84	85%	83	84%
Rep I & S pf...	115%	115%	115%	115%
Rumely...	16	16	16	16
Ry Steel Sp...	54%	55	53%	54
Saxon Motor...	78	78	77%	77%
Seab A L...	16	16	16	16
Seab A L pt...	37%	37%	37%	37%
S-Roebuck...	230%	230%	230%	230%
Shatt Ari...	33%	33%	32%	32%
Sloss Shet...	81	89%	80%	89
Sloss-Sh pf...	101%	101%	101%	101%
So Pacific...	99%	99%	98%	99
SPRS pf...	118	118	118	118
So Ry...	27%	27%	26%	26%
So Ry pf...	66%	66%	66	66%
Std Mill...	105%	105%	105%	105%
STL & SF Wt...	22%	22%	22%	22%
STL SW...	26%	26%	26	26
STLSW pf...	48	48	48	48
Studebaker...	127%	127%	125%	127%
Studebak pf...	112	112	112	112
Stutz Motor...	65%	65%	65%	65%
Tenn Cop...	23	23%	23	23%
Texas Co...	224	223%	223	223%
Texas Pac...	17%	17%	17%	17%
Third Ave...	50%	51	50%	51
TStL & Wpf...	15%	15%	15%	15%
TStL & Wpf ct...	15%	15%	14%	15%
Undwood pf...	120	120	120	120
Union B & P...	15%	16%	15	15
U B & P pf...	90	92	90	90
U B & P new...	126%	129	119	119
Union Pac...	147	147%	146%	147%
Union Pac pf...	82%	83	82%	82%
United Fruit...	163%	163%	162%	163
UnRysaSF...	15	16%	15	16
UnRysaSF pf...	27	29	25%	29
US C I P...	25	25%	25	25
US C I P pf...	66	66	66	66
US R & R pf...	1%	1%	1%	1%
US Rubber...	59%	60	59%	60
US Rub pf...	111%	112	111%	112
US S & R...	76	76%	75%	76%
US S & R pf...	51%	51%	51	51
US Steel...	122%	123%	121%	123
US Steel pf...	121%	121%	121%	121%
Utah Copper...	120%	123%	118%	119%
Utah Se...	18%	18%	18%	18%
V-C Chem...	44%	45	44%	45
V I O & C...	59	61%	58%	59%
Wabash...	15%	15%	15%	15%
Wabash pf A...	55	55	54%	55
Wabash pf B...	29	29	28%	29
W Maryland...	26	26	25%	25%
W Maryland pf...	43	43	43	43
West Union...	101%	102	101	101
Westingh...	64%	64%	63%	64%
W & L E...	2%	2%	1%	2
W & L 2d pf...	2	2%	2	2%
White Motor...	55	55%	55	55%
Willys-Over...	40	40	38%	39%
W-O pf...	100%	100%	100	100
Woolworth...	138%	138%	138%	138%
Wilworth pf...	126	126	125%	125%
Wor P pf A...	96	96	96	96

*Ex-dividend.

LARGER DIVIDEND FOR UTAH COPPER IS ANTICIPATED

Unusual interest attaches to the amount of the next Utah Copper dividend to be declared Dec. 7 and to be made payable Dec. 31. The last dividend was \$1.50 and \$1.50 extra. The prediction is made that at the December meeting the directors will declare a regular quarterly dividend of \$2 and an extra of at least \$2, and possibly \$3. In other words, the expectation is that the next dividend will be at the rate of \$16 surely and perhaps \$20 a year.

That the company can well afford a dividend even at the larger rate is evidenced by the fact that at the present time it is earning no less than \$1,000,000 a week, and annual profits of \$52,000,000 are equal to better than \$32 per share on the company's 1,600,000 shares outstanding. These figures include the company's 51 per cent interest in Nevada Consolidated's earnings.

NEW YORK ARRIVALS

Today, Sts Mandeville, Kingston, Chicago, Bordeaux via Fayal; Nueces, Galveston; Graystone Castle, Bordeaux; Santurce, Matanzas.

NEWS OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE

EXCESS PROFIT DECISIONS BY ENGLISH BOARD

Referees Consider Cases Relating to Assessments Under Finance Act of 1915 — Hosiery Concerns Refused Increase

LONDON, England.—The "city" has been much interested in the decisions recently announced by the Board of Referees appointed to consider cases relating to the assessment of excess profit duty under the Finance (No. 2) Act of 1915. It will be recalled that a statutory percentage of profits was allowed under this act, based on pre-war standards of trade, and above which the assessment for excess profits would be made. Certain appeals to the Board of Referees were allowed to be made for alteration of the statutory percentage and the referees have now announced their decisions in the following instances:

The British Electrical and Allied Manufacturers Association (Incorporated) applied for an increase of the statutory percentage as respects the manufacture in the United Kingdom of the following electrical goods: Electrical generators, motors, switches, lamps, cooking stoves, radiators, meters, transformers and lamp-holders.

The board orders that the statutory percentage shall be increased to 7 per cent in the case of a company and to 8 per cent in the case of any other trade or business.

The National Federation of Associated Paint, Color, and Varnish Manufacturers of the United Kingdom, through its president, Mr. H. W. Harding of 11 Queen Victoria Street, E. C., made application for an increase of the statutory percentage as respects the business of manufacturing in the United Kingdom paint, color, and varnish. The board refused the application.

The Rubber Growers' Association and 10 rubber plantation companies all of which have their registered offices in Edinburgh, together with the proprietors of the Pernambuco Estate, Belangor, applied for an increase of the statutory percentage as respects planting, growing and preparation of crude rubber for the market. The board orders that the statutory percentage shall be increased to 10 per cent in the case of a company and to 11 per cent in the case of any other trade or business.

The Leicester Hosiery Manufacturers' Association, 11 Millstone Lane, Leicester, supported by the Loughborough Hosiery Manufacturers' Association, applied for an increase of the statutory percentage as respects the business of manufacturing in the United Kingdom goods made up from material made on knitting machines. The board refused the application.

Messrs. W. B. Peat & Co. applied for an increase of the statutory percentage as respects the mining of alluvial tin in the Federated Malay States (not including mining by operating bucket dredges). The board orders that the statutory percentage shall be increased to 13 per cent in the case of a company, and to 11 per cent in the case of any other trade or business.

Messrs. W. B. Peat & Co. also applied for an increase of the statutory percentage as respects the mining of alluvial tin in the Federated Malay States and Siam by operating bucket dredges. The board orders that the statutory percentage in this case also shall be increased to 13 per cent and to 14 per cent, respectively.

FINANCIAL NOTES

At a meeting of the board of directors of the American Sugar Refining Company, Robert M. Parker was elected a vice-president, with headquarters at New York.

Plans for largest and most modern marine and industrial terminal in the United States, costing \$7,000,000, proposed for Bayonne, N. J., have been filed with city commissioners there. Joseph L. S. Barton of Boston, formerly with the National Bank of Commerce and until recently in charge of the loan department of the Merchants National Bank, has become associated with Coffin & Burr, Inc., Boston.

A record price for beef cattle was paid at the Kansas City stock yards Tuesday, when 40 head, averaging 1357 pounds each, sold for \$11.40 per 100 pounds. The previous high price was \$11.35, paid in December, 1914. Union Pacific has at present only 23 per cent of its freight cars available for its own use, the other 75 per cent being in use of other roads, chiefly in the East. Out of 22,000 cars belonging to the company, only 5562 are available in Nebraska.

D. R. Hanna has purchased controlling interest in Remington Paper & Power Company of Watertown, N. Y., for his sons, Mark A. Hanna 3d and Carl H. Hanna. Remington Company operates three mills with capacity of 45,000 tons annually, and is one of the largest paper concerns in the country.

BOND PRICE AVERAGES

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Average price																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																			
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COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS

PRINCETON NOW PREPARING FOR ITS FINAL GAME

Orange and Black Football Eleven Expects to Make a Strong Showing Against Yale Next Saturday

Special to The Christian Science Monitor. PRINCETON, N. J.—The Princeton football season of 1916 approaches its end with all chance for the championship gone, but with the goal line still unbreached and with reasonable confidence in the future unshaken. Yale alone remains to be played, and from the comparative showing of the two teams up to this date, the game should produce some of the most spectacular football of the season.

More and more it is seen that the main reliance of the Tigers has been and will be an almost impregnable defense. The present Princeton line is as powerful an aggregation as any of the season, and if the attack were only up to the ability of the line, an unbeatable team would most certainly be the result. But as it is, the offensive is at best uncertain, and at worst a failure. It is not the fault of Coach J. H. Rush, however, that his second year as the Tiger's pilot has appeared not as fruitful as some would have it. He developed an attack that could be depended on, but twice, just as it was approaching its power, the combination was broken up. With Eddy Driggs, Moore, and Tibbott '17, as the first backfield, the balance would have been nearly perfect. Driggs furnished the punts and line plunges, Tibbott the drop kicks, and Moore the open-field running. At the start of the season, however, Moore was out of the game, and just at the time when he was in shape to return to the game, Tibbott was forced to step aside in favor of another man on the eve of the Harvard game.

Again the combination was broken up, and an entirely new man, W. J. Thomas '18, who had not played in any previous games, was put into the breach. He had been kept out of the earlier games on account of a technicality of the intercollegiate rules, but made good when he was finally allowed to play. No matter how good a man is, however, he is bound to break up the teamwork of the combination if he has not played with it before. This was evident in Princeton's work against Harvard. The trick plays were there, and the scoring power was there, but something was lacking, not evident to one who has not followed the development of the team, but easily visible to those who knew the latent power which Princeton really possessed, but which it was forced by circumstances to forgo. The lacking element was team play.

With Yale it will be different. Tibbott will not be counted on; Thomas will practice in his stead; and a week's cooperation means much. There will in all probability be some brand new plays which Coach Rush has been reserving for Yale alone and the attack, getting under way behind one of the strongest lines it could ask for, will certainly make more headway against the Blue than it did against Harvard.

The new man, Thomas, has caused a great deal of conjecture among outsiders. Why was it, they ask, that Rush did not send in Brown, who had been playing in all the games in good style and whose presence would tend toward better team play? One reason undoubtedly was that Rush wanted to gain all he could by the surprise that Thomas occasioned when he took his position. No one had heard of him as a varsity possibility, and the Harvard men did not know just what to expect when he hit the line. With Brown they knew that he excelled as an open-field runner rather than as a line plunger, and they consequently would have concentrated their efforts on keeping him from reaching the open field, as they did with Moore; but with Thomas they were entirely at a loss. During the whole first half they were puzzled whenever he took the ball, and he seldom failed to gain. On the other hand, both Moore and Driggs were kept reasonably passive, for the Princeton defense knew what was going to happen. Then again, Brown has not done so well recently as he did in the beginning of the season. His chief value to the team has been his remarkable defensive work, but the value of this field of endeavor has decreased with the development of the line. He is also good at interference, but with the return of Moore, this asset was also lessened, for Moore habitually runs away from all interference. Brown is also slow in getting under way, though once out in the open he is an exceedingly clever dodger, and a hard man to down. Thomas, who replaced him at the last moment, is just as fast a runner, a much better line plunger, and almost as good a defensive back.

Eddy has not clinched his place at quarterback yet by any means. He did not play a brilliant game Saturday, and on several occasions called the wrong plays. If Ames is substituted at the beginning of the Yale game, it will not necessarily mean that Coach Rush has been converted to the Harvard type of quarterback, chosen for his generalship alone without regard for his offensive ability, but merely that Ames has proved himself a better all-around man to have in the position.

As to the line, little more need be said. The work of the center trio in Saturday's contest establishes it as



Australian players at Queen's Club.

AUSTRALIANS IN FOOTBALL MATCH AT QUEEN'S CLUB

Special to The Christian Science Monitor. LONDON, England.—Probably for the first time in history Australian football has been played in England. At Queen's Club a match was played Oct. 21, as a preliminary game for a big match expected to be played later between two divisions of the Australian forces.

The Australians have appeared on previous occasions at Queen's Club, but the games were played under the rules of the English Rugby Union. On Saturday the Australian rules were followed. The game is neither Association nor Rugby, but a combination of the two. The ground is oval in shape, and the players are allowed to handle the ball and to collar their opponents. The game is much faster than the English code, and as a spectacle is likely to be as attractive, if not more so, than either Association or Rugby, both of which are sometimes uninteresting to those on the touch-line.

LIGHT PRACTICE FOR THE BROWN VARSITY SQUAD

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Coach E. N. Robinson and his assistants are much pleased over the showing which the Brown varsity football players are making in their practice work and with a light scrimmage practice being held today and tomorrow, it is expected that the team will be ready to put up a great battle against the Harvard varsity Saturday.

No hard scrimmage was given the players Tuesday afternoon, but the candidates were driven for well on to two hours through practically every other kind of practice. The varsity lined up in regular formations and opposed a shell line of substitutes with the backfield men. The varsity comprised Marshall and Donovan, ends; Devittals and Williams, tackles; Wade and Zeiler, guards; Sprague, center; J. P. Murphy, quarter; Armstrong, fullback, and Jemal and Annon at left and right halfback respectively.

CHANGES MADE BY PENN COACH

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—In lining up his University of Pennsylvania forces for the Pennsylvania-Michigan game at Ann Arbor, Michigan, Saturday Coach R. C. Fowell has determined upon two maneuvers which he believes will have an important bearing upon Pennsylvania's chances for victory. One is a tactical shift but the second was made necessary because of the absence of Bryant, the field general of the Dartmouth game. Coach Fowell at Tuesday's practice on Franklin Field said he would start Bell at quarterback in place of Bryant.

OUTING CLUB FOR MIDDLEBURY

MIDDLEBURY, Vt.—With the remarkable success of the Outing Club at Dartmouth, as an example, Middlebury College has organized an outing club on about the same lines for trips over the Green Mountains of Vermont. Funds have been raised for the construction of several shelters on the hills, where the members of tramping parties may rest over night.

FRESHMEN NAME SHULER

ITHACA, N. Y.—John Shuler, brother of Charles Shuler, former Cornell varsity halfback with the 1913 and 1914 elevens, has been selected to captain the Cornell freshman team against the University of Pennsylvania first year men.

SCRIMMAGE FOR HARVARD SQUAD THIS AFTERNOON

Practice in Secret—Every Player Out for Long Signal Drill—Soccer Team Plays Cornell

Candidates for the Harvard varsity football team are expected to be given a scrimmage practice behind closed gates at Soldiers Field this afternoon. It is not expected to be a very hard one, more in the nature of a dummy scrimmage with much attention being given by the coaches to the perfecting of offensive formations and individual coaching.

Every member of the first squad reported for practice Tuesday, it being the first time since the Princeton game that all were on hand. Although a scrimmage was possible, the men at first spent a long time in signal drill, running through all their plays and perfecting them. All the regulars did not get into the practice. Several were looked on while the other regulars and the substitutes worked out. Among those who were given little hard work were Casey, Murray and Thacher, whose places were filled most of the time by Bond and Flower.

These men were not in the game for long, as the substitutes did the bulk of the work.

The varsity soccer football team left Cambridge Tuesday for Ithaca, where it will play Cornell in the second game of the intercollegiate series this afternoon. Fifteen men, with Coach Burgess in charge, made the trip. The Harvard team will be handicapped by the absence of J. W. Feeney '18, the regular goal, who was unable to make the trip. G. E. Emmons '17 will take his place. The following will be the Harvard line-up: G. Emmons; l.f.b., Freedman; r.f.b., Daly; c.b.b., Lucas; r.h.b., Myers; l.h.b., Florence; c.f., Cooke; l.f., W. W. Rice; r.f., T. H. Rice; r.o.f., Smith; l.o.f., Dimond.

The Cornell team will line up as follows: G. Gargullo; l.f.b., Perkins; r.f.b., Potter; c.b.b., Coleman; r.h.b., Hall; l.h.b., Williams; c.f., McNair; l.f., Wood; r.f., Loughlin; r.o.f., Dillie; l.o.f., Gordon.

YALE GIVES OUT STATEMENTS ON BIG SEAT DEMAND

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—An announcement by the Yale ticket department Tuesday stated that 75,999 seats will be placed in the Yale Bowl for the Yale-Harvard game Nov. 25. It says: "The regular seating capacity of the Yale Bowl is 60,617. Prior to the closing of applications it was apparent that the demand for seats would be unprecedented. The executive committee of the board of control accordingly authorized the erection of about 8,800 additional seats. Even with this increased seating capacity there remained, after the close of applications, a shortage of about 12,000 seats. This situation demanded either a radical cut in the allotment of seats to graduates and freshmen, or further increase in the seating capacity of the bowl."

It was ultimately decided to erect 7,475 seats in addition to those already provided for. The ticket department has been compelled to not only return a large number of applications sent by the general public, but to cut down the list allotted to at least two classes eligible to apply for four tickets each. It was found that the final overapplication for seats from persons eligible to apply amounted to 48,964, after all practicable increase in the seating capacity. This situation is met in the following way:

1. The reduction to two tickets on applications of nongraduates of the various departments of the university. 2. The reduction to two tickets on applications of graduates of the professional schools of the university.

NEBRASKA HOLDS FIRST PLACE IN THE CONFERENCE

Missouri Valley Football Championship Race Is Close—Four Teams Tied for Second Position

M. V. C. FOOTBALL STANDING			
School	Won	Lost	Total
Nebraska	3	0	1,000
Drake	1	1	500
Ames	1	1	500
Missouri	1	1	500
K. S. A. C.	1	1	500
Kansas	1	1	500
Washington	0	2	0

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—A four cornered tie for second place in the Missouri Valley Conference now features the race for football honors in that organization. Nebraska still holds first place with a perfect percentage, and Drake University of Des Moines, Iowa State Agricultural College of Ames, University of Missouri and Kansas State Agricultural College have equal claims to second place, with percentages of .500 each. Bringing up the rear are Kansas University and Washington University of St. Louis, neither of which has won a game in the conference.

Washington University's eleven is the only one of the seven which is assured of its present rating at the season's end. Washington has lost to Missouri and Drake, plays no more conference games and so, having a record of no games won, is sure to rank lowest when final standings are arranged.

Kansas University has lost to Ames and tied with the Kansas Aggies, but has two conference games remaining on its schedule and so has an opportunity to change its rating for the better.

The K. S. A. C. eleven has tied with Kansas University, lost to Nebraska, and won from Missouri. It plays no more conference games, so any changes which may come about in its rating will be the result of the raising or lowering of the percentages of other teams.

Missouri has defeated Washington, tied with Ames, and lost to the Kansas Aggies. The Missourians have two more games, one against Drake University and the other Kansas University, with which to better their standing.

Ames has lost to Nebraska, won from Kansas University, and tied with Missouri. One game, against the Drake team, remains. Drake, which by virtue of having no tie games really stands next to Nebraska on comparative rating has yet to play Missouri and Ames.

And then, there is Nebraska, the team which has won three straight Missouri Valley Conference football championships, and which has not been defeated by a M. V. C. eleven since 1909. This year Nebraska has defeated Drake, Kansas State Agricultural College, and Ames. No games have been lost and only one contest remains on the Cornhusker schedule. This week-end will see Nebraska's final M. V. C. game of the year played, when Kansas University is met at Lincoln Saturday. If Nebraska wins, she will once more have a clear title to the championship. Should Kansas win, the situation will be in a middle which can be settled only when the season is at an end, if then.

Nebraska has been considerably weaker this year than for several seasons past. Only a fortunate blocked punt and an immediate and successful kick from the field enabled Nebraska to defeat Ames, after Ames had outplayed the Nebbraskans for three quarters of the game. However, Kansas is admittedly not very strong this year, and Nebraska is conceded an excellent opportunity to win her final game. Last week's football results were productive of only one change in conference standings, except as that change caused others automatically.

The only teams which played intra-conference football were Missouri and the Kansas State Agricultural College, which met at Manhattan. In this game Missouri scored early in the first quarter but failed to kick goal after touchdown. Late in the fourth quarter the K. S. A. C. eleven scored a touchdown and by adding goal from touchdown won a 7 to 6 victory. Last year's Missouri-K. S. A. C. game was a 0 to 0 tie.

Three other valley teams played outside games. Washington played a 7 to 7 tie with Knox College; Kansas University won a 27 to 0 victory over Washburn College, which last year was defeated 41 to 0, and Ames defeated Midway College 7 to 0, in the same score made in the 1915 Ames-Morningglow contest. In addition to the all-important Kansas-Nebraska game this week-end, there will be several contests of real interest to M. V. C. followers of football. Drake University, which last year lost to Missouri 41 to 14, plays the Missouri team at Columbia. Ames plays a Western Conference eleven, Iowa University, at Ames and is hoping to repeat last year's 18 to 0 victory. The K. S. A. C. team, fresh from its victory over Missouri, will go to Norman to play Oklahoma University. In 1915 Oklahoma won the annual game 21 to 7, but it is unlikely that this can be duplicated this season. Washington University meets the Southern Illinois Normal team at St. Louis.

LAST SCRIMMAGE FOR YALE TEAM THIS AFTERNOON

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—It is expected that the Yale University football players will be given their last hard scrimmage practice of the week this afternoon in the big bowl. Owing to the many changes which have been made in the lineup during the past two or three weeks, it has been necessary for Coach Jones to drive the men rather harder than usual and it is doubtful if anything more than signal drills, individual coaching and dummy scrimmage is given the players after today.

A number of changes were made in the lineup Tuesday in preparation for the Princeton game. Jacques replaced Braden at fullback, Neville was given left halfback and Fox, the oarsman, who has been on the football squad only two weeks, replaced Galt at right guard. Callahan, who has shown superior steadiness in the passing game, succeeded Hutchinson at center.

The football squad spent the afternoon in the baseball cage taking only signal practice. The lineup: Moseley, l.e.; Gates, l.t.; Black, l.g.; Callahan, c.; Fox, r.g.; Baldrige, r.t.; Comerford, r.e.; Smith, q.b.; Neville, r.h.b.; Le Gore, r.h.b.; Jacques, f.b.

Foster Rockwell and John Cates, former Blue stars, have joined the coaching staff. Optimism pervades the Yale camp, notwithstanding the defeat administered by Brown last Saturday.

SEVEN IN RACE FOR THE REGENTS' CUP ON CHARLES

Seven Harvard scullers have entered for the singles sculling race for the Regents' cup which will be held over the one-mile course on the Charles River this afternoon. The start will be at the Cottage Farm Bridge and the race will be down stream.

This race, which was won last year by N. P. Darling '17, is held annually for the Regent cup which was given by E. D. Brandegee '81, University Regent, in 1913, for the winner of a single-scull race, rowed over a course of a mile or more in length. The course, which is to be rowed late every autumn, is open to all undergraduates of Harvard College.

Each year the winner's name is inscribed on the cup, but the cup will remain in the possession of the University Boat Club. It has been agreed that any question arising in regard to these regulations will be settled between the captain of the university crew and Mr. Brandegee.

The entries for the race are: H. B. Cabot Jr., '17, W. C. Chandler '19, A. Coolidge '17, N. P. Darling '17, A. F. Lippitt '20, A. Potter '17, D. H. Read '19.

WILL ACCEPT THE MAINE ENTRIES

NEW YORK, N. Y.—A slip-up in the delivery of the entries of the University of Maine for the intercollegiate cross-country championship run Nov. 25 is responsible for the list not being received by G. B. Brown of New York University. It was learned Tuesday. It develops that the names of the candidates who are to defend Maine's team title were mailed from Portland Oct. 31, and reached University Heights Nov. 2, which was two days before closing time. The list seems to have been lost, but Brown will accept the Maine entries by wire.

TRINITY ELECTS M. B. JACKSON

HARTFORD, Conn.—M. B. Jackson '18 of Norwich has been elected captain of Trinity's 1917 football team. He has played at guard for three years.

BASEBALL MEN HAVE GATHERING IN NEW ORLEANS

National Association Meeting to Take Up Many Important Questions at Conference

NEW ORLEANS, La.—The National Association of Baseball Leagues meets here again today in its annual meeting for 1916 and it is expected that a number of the biggest questions which confront the organization at this time will be disposed of. Tuesday's session was devoted to the reading of the annual report of the secretary and the discussing of it. Appointment of committees and a preliminary conference by representatives of Class B leagues were also disposed of.

The conference of representatives of Class B leagues resulted in the announcement that a formal request would be made for representation on the national commission of the minor leagues' organization. The minor leagues, it was contended, have more need of representation on the national commission than the Baseball Players' Fraternity. A resolution to this effect will be drawn up by the committee on resolutions, it was announced, and will be submitted to the delegates today or tomorrow.

The national board of arbitration will hand down decisions today on 138 disputed cases which have been submitted for settlement.

Representatives of 16 minor leagues, comprising about 200 delegates, were present at the opening session and were welcomed to New Orleans by Mayor Behram. Vice-President T. H. Murnane presided at the sessions in the absence of President M. H. Sexton. None of the members of the national commission was in attendance.

WOODLAND GOLF CLUB HOLDS ITS ANNUAL MEETING

AUBURNDALE, Mass.—The annual meeting of the Woodland Golf Club was held Tuesday evening at the Boston City Club, where a dinner was served. Several very important matters were brought up, and officers were elected as follows: President, L. B. Folsom; Vice-President, D. L. Whittemore; Treasurer, R. S. Watson; Secretary, E. J. French. L. B. Folsom, D. L. Whittemore, M. C. Brush and J. S. Chase were elected directors of the club for a period of three years.

Secretary French stated this morning that a message has been sent to the Massachusetts Golf Association requesting a special meeting to consider what action should be taken regarding the question of the amateur standing of Francis Quimet, J. H. Sullivan and Paul Tewbury at the annual meeting of the United States Golf Association. The club will bring everything to bear in an effort to have Quimet, Sullivan and Tewbury's names brought back to the amateur standing.

When a vote was asked at the dinner, all present voted to push the matter to the limit, and the club will back the Massachusetts golf stars to their full power.

HUGHITT HELPS MICHIGAN COACH

ANN ARBOR, Mich.—Thomas Hughitt, varsity quarterback for the seasons of 1913-14, made his appearance on Ferry Field Tuesday, and will help Coach, E. H. Yost and his staff for the remainder of the week in preparing the Michigan varsity football team for the final game with Pennsylvania Saturday. Hughitt has just finished his second season as coach of the University of Maine.

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GERMAN PAPER AND REICHTAG PROGRAM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BERLIN, Germany—If the Reichstag had merely confined itself to the program mapped out for it by the government for its autumn session, it would have had little to do, for that program scarcely included more than the proposed legislation for the postponement of elections. The Vorwärts was particularly indignant over what it regarded as a series of serious omissions. There is then, it wrote, to be no bill for the better ordering at last of the affairs of those who have suffered from the war, no bill for improving the lot of the soldier's wife, no bill for averting the danger threatening the middle and working classes with the loss of their last possessions and with finding only debts on their return from the front, no bill to deal with the wide demand for the regulation of social policy. There is no mention either of the production of foodstuffs being taken in hand on behalf of the empire, and of an equal distribution of available supplies being really carried out by means of an imperial organization that will at last break down the resistance offered by different interested groups against a cheap supply of food for the people.

Although, however, the government has not taken the initiative in these matters, there was some cause for the likelihood that they would go to swell the subject matter awaiting discussion, together with the questions of internal and external policy, the inevitable complaints of the censorship, and so on. Then in addition there are the various petitions submitted to the Reichstag to be discussed, as well as the motions brought forward by the various parties. Not the least important of these are the National Liberal and Progressive motions in favor of the formation of a permanent committee for foreign affairs, authorized to sit at any time and even during the parliamentary recess. Then, too, there is the Socialist minority motion for the release of Dr. Liebknecht from preventive arrest for the duration of the session, while the National Liberals have submitted a proposal for some mitigation at least of the prevailing regulations concerning preventive arrest with a view to rendering it a less tyrannical weapon. Meanwhile the Socialists also gave notice of their intention to inquire into the reason of the Government's failure to fulfill an express promise given the Reichstag in June last as to the setting up of a commission to examine army and navy contracts, a failure that has aroused much indignation.

Hence the Reichstag when it met was provided with much less adequate framework for discussions that are likely to rank as being as important as any that have taken place during the war.

ITALIAN PLANS FOR GRAIN DISTRIBUTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
ROME, Italy—With regard to the provisions adopted by the Italian cabinet in the matter of the distribution of cereals and flour, which had seemed by some detrimental to the interests of the country, the Corriere della Sera has been able to obtain the following explanation: A crisis has been brought about in the railway goods service by the severe strain put upon it by the needs of the army, to meet which an enormous number of trucks are in constant employment. The closing of the Adriatic ports has also raised the tonnage of railway transport. The number of trucks at the disposal of ordinary commerce has therefore been much reduced, and it has become imperative to restrict the railway goods traffic to what is absolutely necessary. In normal times great quantities of grain and flour were sent by rail from one part of Italy to another in the financial interests of those concerned, and this traffic was favored by special rates, but in present circumstances it would be impossible for the railways to carry imported grain if internal traffic were not reduced by eliminating all such transmissions as are based on speculation. The sale of grain from one province to another was therefore prohibited, but the prefects are naturally free to authorize the transport of grain in cases where the output exceeds local needs.

The provinces without grain have been supplied with imported grain sent by the Government to the nearest port to shorten the railway journey. It is considered that by these means alone has it been possible to furnish the whole country with a steady regular supply of grain, avoiding lack in any one place. Individual interests have certainly suffered, but, on the other hand, these provisions have hindered useless speculation and kept the price of grain within moderate bounds. It was felt by the Government that in view of the present state of the market of supply, and the high charter rates, the difficulties of carriage by rail, and the prevalence of speculation, capitalism would have induced a grain famine, running up the price of bread indefinitely.

TUNNEL UNDER THE MERSEY ADVOCATED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LIVERPOOL, England—The question of constructing a tunnel under the River Mersey in order to avoid the congestion of traffic crossing from the Lancashire to the Cheshire side, or vice versa, is revived by Sir William Forwood, in a recent letter to the Liverpool Daily Post.

About the inadequacy of the present facilities for dealing with cross river traffic there is no dispute, but on the method of remedying this state of things, no general agreement has been reached. Sir William agrees that temporary relief might be obtained by doubling the width of the

IMPROVED TRADE RELATIONS WITH JAPAN ADVOCATED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
TOKYO, Japan—In a speech before the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce, prior to his leaving for America, Judge E. H. Gary, Chairman of the United States Steel Corporation, advocated the formation of an international combination of business interests in order to avoid the competition which, it is expected, will come as a consequence of the war. He declared that business men in the United States were ready to consider plans for the fullest and most sympathetic cooperation.

On behalf of American business men he said: "We want a continuance of the existing relations. We desire the closest business connections. We would like to have you prosper, to extend, to enlarge, to develop, to become richer and more powerful, for we would have you as our business allies."

"It is clear that the business men of Japan and the United States should from this time forward cooperate to the fullest extent proper and practicable in protecting and promoting the industrial interests of both. Not only in a continuance of close and intimate relations as customers of each other, but in the effort to find and supply outside markets for what we respectively produce, we should be open and frank in disclosing our purposes. Each should be convinced it is advantageous to pursue this practice. There are various localities and products which come naturally within the sphere of Japanese activities and others within those of the United States. We can produce and sell to the inhabitants of Japan certain commodities of better quality at less prices and with better deliveries than they can obtain elsewhere, and you can produce and sell to us certain other commodities that we cannot secure with equal advantage from any other source; and both of us can produce and deliver even some of the same articles to different parts of the same countries with advantage to ourselves and also to our customers."

The idea of cooperation, he said in conclusion, is intended to benefit all those who participate and their customers as well. Matters of supply and demand, cost of production and transportation are all involved; and the result should be more profitable to the producer and costs lower to the consumer.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—Detailed instructions as to the manner in which silver badges may be obtained by past members of the Imperial services who have been discharged since August, 1914, as unfit for further service, have been issued by the war office. The notice refers also to officers who have relinquished their commissions and to civilians who have been employed in connection with military work.

Soldiers who were discharged under paragraph 392 (iii.) King's Regulations as "Not likely to become efficient soldiers" and Territorial Force soldiers who were discharged with less than six months' service under paragraph 156 (11) Territorial Force Regulations as unfit for further military service, are ineligible for the award of the badge unless their disability can be clearly attributed to military service.

Applications from individuals should be submitted as follows: By officers and nurses: to the secretary, war office. By members of voluntary aid detachments: to their county association. By civilians who served with the Royal Army Medical Corps under a fixed agreement for a period of service: to the deputy director of medical services of the command in which they served. By other civilians who have been employed with the armies overseas provided such employment received official recognition: to the secretary, war office. By soldiers of the regular army and special reserve (stating regimental number, rank, corps last served in, date of enlistment, and date and cause of discharge): to the officer in charge of records of the unit in which they have served. By soldiers of the Territorial Force: to the officer records of the county unit in which they have served. Officers of the Indian Army, officers of the Indian Medical Service, officers and warrant officers of Indian army departments, officers of the Royal Indian Marine, and members of Queen Alexandra's Military Nursing Service for India, who have been invalided from the service, and are resident in England, should apply to the under-secretary of state, India office, for the grant of the badge. Those who are residing in India should apply to the secretary to the governments of India, army department.

The following instructions are issued by the admiralty regarding the issue of the badge to those who have served in H. M. naval forces since Aug. 4, 1914, whose service has been terminated on account of wounds or on account of physical infirmity for which they are not themselves directly responsible.

Men with less than six months' service are ineligible for the award unless the disability is clearly attributable to their naval service. The award will include the following: Officers and men of the royal navy, royal marines and naval reserves, royal naval reserve, royal naval volunteer reserve, and royal naval auxiliary sick berth reserve; officers and men of the mercantile marine serving under special engagements in H. M. commissioned ships; members of Queen Alexandra's Royal Naval Nursing Service and Reserve; officiating ministers, civilian medical practitioners and dental surgeons, who have given whole time service. Forms of application for the badge may be obtained from the Accountant General of the Navy (Medal Branch), Admiralty, London, S. W.

NEW YORK-CLEVELAND TRAINS
NEW YORK, N. Y.—Direct through trains between New York and Cleveland, via the Pennsylvania Railroad, will be established for the first time, on Nov. 28, 1916. Beginning with that date, a fast express train, connecting the two cities, will be operated daily in both directions. Westbound, the new train will be known as "The Cleveland." Eastbound, it will be designated the "Buckeye Limited."

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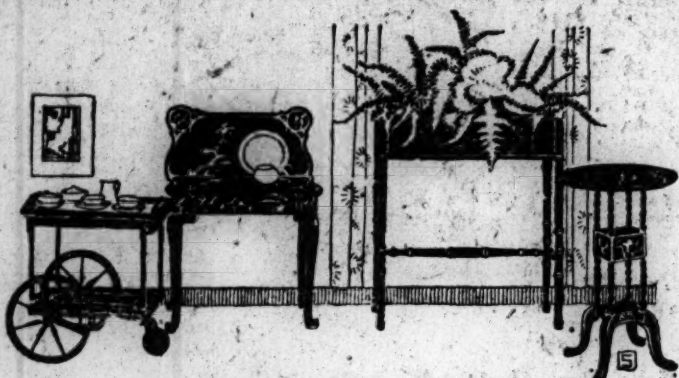
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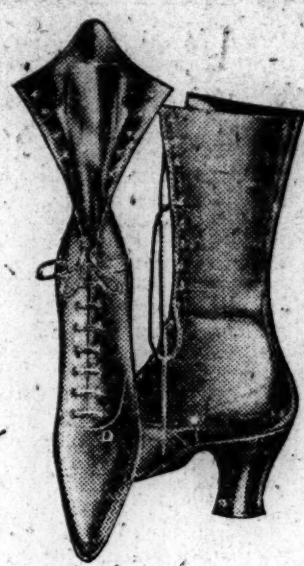
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FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

The Housewife Appears on the Film

At last the housewife has entered the movies. Or rather, the movies have entered the domain of her home and her problems, and are preparing to show her, by photographic object lessons, how much lighter and better work she could make of housekeeping by adopting modern methods and taking advantage of modern conveniences.

There is shortly to be released, by one of the great motion picture producers of New York, a three-reel drama called "The New Housekeeping." It has been written, arranged, and directed by Mrs. Christine Frederick, a writer and lecturer on efficiency in housekeeping, and an authority on labor-saving equipment and time and step-saving methods in the home. The motion picture is really a dramatization of Mrs. Frederick's book of the same title, although she has woven the efficiency idea into a graphic story.

The first reel opens with a scene which probably has certain features of vivid familiarity to the housewife who has struggled her own way up through manifold culinary difficulties. An impatient business man sits at the head of the breakfast table with his little daughter, waiting for biscuits which will not brown and eggs which will not boil. Out in the kitchen an unhappy maid wrestles with a refractory old-fashioned stove which smokes. Between the two moves the mistress of the house, Mrs. Mathews, urging, placating, encouraging. Finally, a disgruntled man rushes off, with the words:

"I'll get my meals down town. I manage my part of the business better than this; why can't you manage yours?"

Left alone, Mrs. Mathews dismisses the incompetent maid, and does her own work, but at night she greets her now sympathetic liege lord with tears. He, however, discovers in a newspaper the advertisement of a "woman expert in the employ of the Government" who will visit the homes of housewives and give them help and advice with their housekeeping problems. Delighted, the husband and wife decide to send for the expert, and the scene ends with smiles of hope.

Next day the Government's emissary, Mrs. Howard—a kindly, experienced woman, with a wealth of tender sympathy in her eyes for the struggling young housewife, puts in an appearance. After a prolonged inquiry into the special difficulties to be met, Mrs. Howard takes from her satchel a number of up-to-date books on the subject of better housekeeping, and commends to her pupil a careful study of her job and the best way to run it. Object lessons follow. Mrs. Mathews doing her work in the customary way, under Mrs. Howard's eye, and Mrs. Howard promptly illustrating the correct way of managing.

For example, Mrs. Mathews prepares and serves a luncheon for her guest. She runs back and forth between the kitchen and dining room a dozen times, in getting the meal on the table. Mrs. Howard then shows her how to avoid so many steps by serving the same luncheon with the assistance of a service wagon. The cart is trundled in, bearing on its top shelf two plates of soup, and a hot drink. On the next shelf a casserole holds a meat concoction, a plate of bread, butter and a covered dish of vegetables. On the bottom shelf repose two plates of salad, a bowl of fruit jelly, with the dishes to hold it, and on the floor at Mrs. Howard's side stands a three-tiered muffin stand, holding little cakes. As each course is finished, the used dishes are deposited on the wagon and the next course is lifted to the table. Not once does Mrs. Howard get up from the table.

Similar object lessons are given in cleaning, dusting, scrubbing, the care of the refrigerator, cooking with a well-arranged kitchen cabinet. Each time Mrs. Mathews, in her shabby, ill-arranged kitchen, shows the hardest, least efficient way of getting housework done, and each time Mrs. Howard transports both pupil and audience to her clean, fresh, well arranged and equipped kitchen, where work becomes easy because she has the proper tools, a comfortable place to sit, the right proximity of stove and work-table, an up-to-date ice-box, an adjustable ironing board, modern laundry fixtures and systematic schedules to work by. In these scenes there will pass before

the housewives of the country every modern device for simplifying and improving the management of the home. A patent dish-washer is shown—one that costs little and takes little effort to work; a device for having the garbage container directly under the preparing table, so that parings and refuse may be directly disposed of; new style brooms and mops; a stove that bakes, boils, and roasts by clockwork, all in the same oven; a stool the right height; dishes and implements that are specially suited to their purposes; pretty and practical clothes for the kitchen; a household account book and files for bills and receipts; a kitchen library of helpful books for the housekeeper's guidance.

One of the most novel devices illustrated is the "servidor"—a double back door, consisting of four good-sized compartments, with self-locking doors both on the outside and the inside. This door is for the delivery of milk, groceries, and dry goods when no one is at home. The delivery boy opens the compartment from the outside, puts in his goods, and shuts the door, which locks automatically. When the housewife comes home, she opens the compartment from the inside, removes the goods, and unlocks the outer door again. An unused compartment has a little slide which says "Vacant"; when filled, it so announces.

These demonstrations fill the second reel of the picture. The third reel shows Mrs. Mathews in her own little home, fully equipped now with all the aids and helps and improved equipment Mrs. Howard has shown her. She is rested and happy, and she has a contented husband and child. Out in front, the real housewife draws a long sigh and plans to do likewise—in part, at least.

At a private exhibition of this motion picture, before its release, Mrs. Frederick was asked whether the expense of securing all these modern devices would not be great for the average woman.

"Not at all," briskly responded the author of the film. "They appear costly merely because they are shiny and white and clean. They are all well within the means of any woman who is willing to save the wages of a maid and do her own work, and who gets the equipment a piece at a time. Everything shown here could be covered by \$300, at the outside. The lightening of labor and the saving in time would not only make the devices pay for themselves within a few months, but they would add immensely to the harmony, peace and satisfaction of the home."

The films will be shown before the women's clubs, schools of domestic economy and before groups of housewives throughout the United States.

A Practical Skirt

A skirt which will stand hard wear, both indoors and out, is an indispensable possession to most people in these days, and a suitable "cut" is not so easy to find, for sitting about in a walking skirt does not usually improve it, while an indoor garment is by no means, certainly, a success for outdoor wear. This difficulty in these days of hard work has perhaps had something to do with the evolution of a particularly chic new model which answers the double purpose admirably, says the Queen, London. It is distinguished by a close fit to waist around the front and hips, the back being closely gathered with very little shaping of the material at all. The skirt should reach almost to the ankles, that is, some four to five inches off the ground, and the pretty swirl with which, due to the "cut," the fullness falls is particularly attractive.

Queen's Toast

Fry slices of stale baker's bread in heated lard, which has a thin blue film or smoke rising from it, until a golden brown. Dip each slice quickly in boiling water to remove the grease. Sprinkle with powdered sugar and pile on a hot plate. Before toasting, cut the slices out with round cake-cutter, taking off all the crust. They look better when piled up. Pour a smooth sweet sauce over them when hot, and serve at once.

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

The Gay Flamingo

The flamingo is one of the quaintest of the birds, and, although it is first cousin to the stork on one hand and the goose on the other, it shows little in common with either of them. Its color scheme is perhaps more suited to the tropics than to the quiet Mediterranean shores where it strays. The general covering varies from rosy white to rosy red, with patches of bright scarlet or flame color, on the wings—hence the Spanish name flamenco—and black tips to the beak.

On first acquaintance, we do not know whether to be more surprised at the extremely long, bony legs or the long wading neck, says a writer in *My Magazine*.

The ostrich, it is true, has long legs, and so have the heron and the stork and many others; but to the flamingo is reserved that peculiarly spidery, knock-kneed appearance. And at the end of the thin neck is the strange, top-heavy head, with its queer up-down mouth and beak. The beak has the very opposite characteristic to that of the eagle. It bends so much the other way that one would imagine it hinged. Nature, of course, has her own reasons. The flamingo, wading slowly along the salt-water shallows, marshes, and lagoons that are its home, walks with its head twisted

upside down in the water, and held backwards. In this way the curved web of the beak comes in contact with the weedy bottoms of the marshes, and the bird, walking slowly, dredges for the food it likes. . . . The peculiar construction of the beak allows the mud and waste matter to slip through as through a sieve, and the food to be retained.

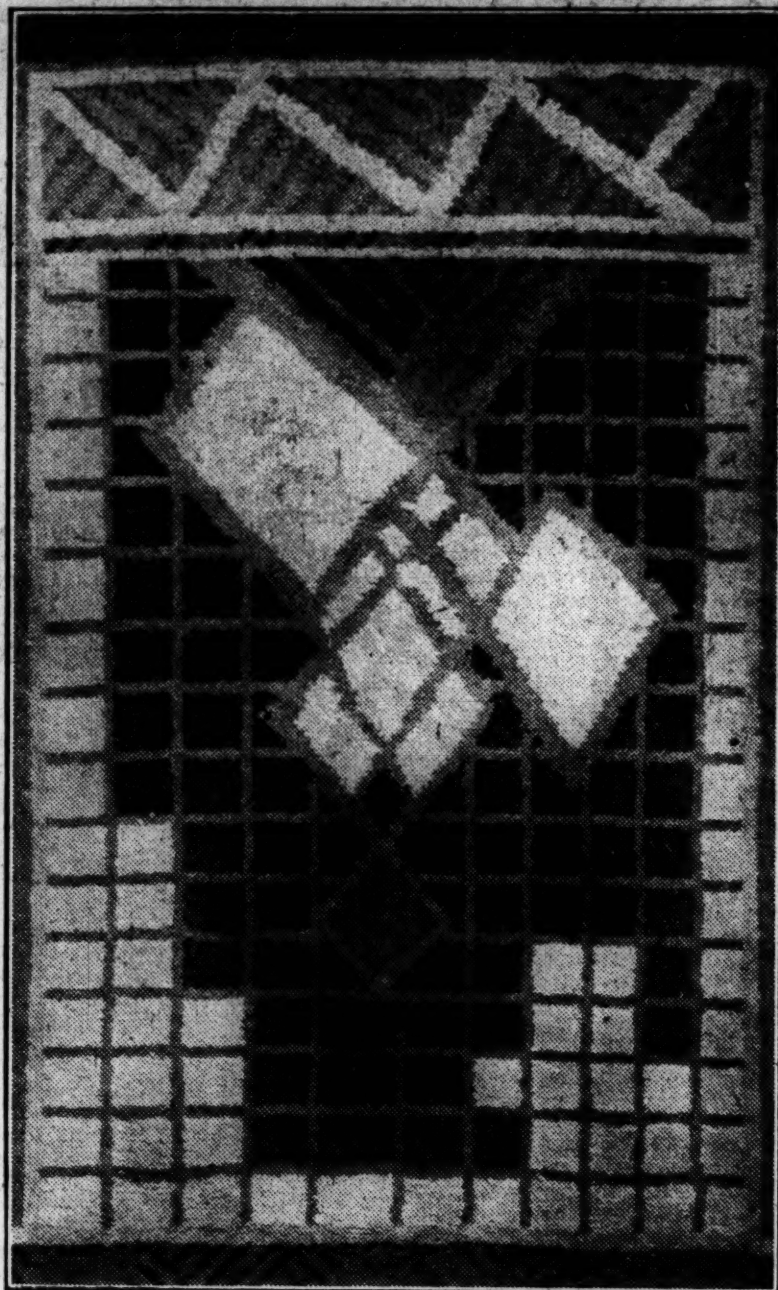
In walking it is not particularly agile, and only swims occasionally. As most of its life is spent wading about the marshes, the flamingo cannot be accused of being over-energetic.

Zigzag

All the words described contain the same number of letters. When rightly guessed and written one below another, the zigzag, beginning at the upper, right-hand letter, will spell the puzzle-solver's friend.

Cross-words: 1. A company. 2. To scoff. 3. A bluish. 4. Theme. 5. Upstart. 6. Indifferent. 7. To gain by labor. 8. A ray of light. 9. Part of a ship. 10. A small ship's boat.—St. Nicholas.

Answer to Preceding Puzzle—Double Acrostic. Primals, Christmas; Anals, Halloween. Cross-words: 1. Church. 2. Havana. 3. Rascal. 4. Israel. 5. Studio. 6. Tallow. 7. Man. 8. Accuse. 9. Season.



Courtesy the Sunwise Turn, New York

A modern hand-woven rug

The Modern Idea of Decoration in Furnishings

Each period in history brings forth its distinctive style of design in furnishings, both as to line and decoration. The note that seems specially to mark present-day ideas of the decorative treatment of interiors lays stress upon the so-called "futurist" simplicity of design, and the brilliant primary colors characterized as "modernism." That these have brought a joyous chord into the harmony of interior furnishings, when properly and not too much used, is certain. Too much painted furniture is a mistake that is easily made in this day when it beckons us on all sides, but a piece here and there, amidst the more sedate mahoganies, rosewoods, and oaks, lends the gaiety of a bouquet of flowers.

A London society of craftsmen has combined the modern idea of decoration with old-established forms in a novel and interesting way. An old Windsor chair, for example, is treated to a simple, almost primitive and childlike decoration in the shape of narrow parallel lines of fresh, bright color, with blocks of contrasting colors at the joining of the various parts. A staid and respectable arm chair of dignified bearing is invested with a gayly decorated back, showing a stocky bowl full of angular but cheerful blossoms. It is so merry that one almost laughs to look at it.

And why not? For, as the director of the Omega Workshops, in London, says of the output of the workers in the society: "The artist is the man who creates not only for need but for joy."

"If you look at a pot or a woven cloth made by a Negro savage of the Congo with the crude instruments at his disposal," he writes, "you may begin by despising it for its want of finish. If you put them beside a piece of modern Sevres china or a velvet brocade from a Lyons factory, you will perhaps begin by congratulating yourself upon the wonders of modern industrial civilization, and think with pity of the poor savage. But, if you will allow the poor savage's handiwork a longer contemplation, you will find something in it of greater value and significance than in the Sevres china or Lyons velvet."

"It will become apparent that the Negro enjoyed making his pot or cloth, that he pondered delightedly over the possibilities of his craft, and that his enjoyment finds expression in many ways; and, as these become increasingly apparent to you, you share his joy in creation, and find that forget the roughness of the result. On the other hand, the modern factory products were made almost entirely for gain; no other joy than that of money-making entered into their creation. You may admire the skill which has been revealed in this, but it can communicate no disinterested delight."

"The artist is the man who created not only for need but for joy, and in the long run mankind will not be content without sharing that joy through the possession of real works of art, however humble or unpretentious they may be."

The group of artists who work together under the title of the Omega Workshops are "working with the object of allowing free play to the delight in creation in the making of objects for everyday life. They try to keep the spontaneous freshness of primitive or peasant work while satisfying the needs and expressing the feelings of the modern cultivated man."

At the Sunwise Turn, a modern

bookshop in New York, where a few decorative articles are gathered together as an allied interest, there has been a wide demand for the output of the Omega craftsmen, which is handled nowhere else in New York.

"The chintzes seem to attract special attention," observed Miss Madge Jenkinson. "As you see, they carry out the so-called 'cubist' and 'futurist' designs and colorings in a not too exaggerated form."

The hand-woven rugs also show this modern idea of decoration, and there are screens which seem like modern paintings transferred to the panels. These distinctive designs and colors have been worked out, as well, in stained glass, in lamp standards, wall papers, and fabrics. The last-named are particularly interesting. They cover the printed linens, decorated silks for hangings and dress materials, tapestries, and carpeting by the yard.

The artists may be engaged, in England, to decorate walls, friezes, panels, and furniture according to special designs. An entrance hall in Hyde Park Gardens shows a novel pattern, along cubistic lines, worked out in mosaic in the foyer floor and in the short flight of steps. It gives a charming color note to the entrance, and is interestingly individual.

Many small articles are decorated in this modernist fashion. Ink pots, salad bowls, fireplace tiles, vases, jars and jugs all carry out the idea of individual designing. Decorated boxes, leather cases, and trays appear among their products. Dress accessories are designed in unusual fashion—handbags, fans, parasols, beads, sachets and opera bags being decorated by special workers.

"The artists are predisposed to the study of pure design," announces the director of the London group. "They take things as they find them and endeavor merely to discover a possible utility for real artistic invention in the things of daily life, convinced that whatever territory can be won back for creative talent from mere reproduction, mechanical or otherwise, is a gain both to the producer and to the consumer."

A New Idea of Blue

Into a room whose chief color note was a soft, joyous blue, came a guest who exclaimed at once over its beauty.

"Yes, I think this is a beautiful room," said the hostess. "In fact, I think blue is one of the happiest, most lovable of colors, and recently I have been getting rid of some of the silly old phrases that have, in some uncountable way, become connected with it; or rather, I am reversing the significance of the phrases. 'Blue Monday' always held a gloomy meaning for me until I remembered how I loved blue. Now, a 'blue Monday'—or any other day—means a day of blue skies, blue hills, blue flowers in the sun, bluebirds, blue singing thoughts. In the same way, the old phrase of 'having the blues' has come to have a new and beautiful meaning. To have 'the blues' means to have sunny, cheerful, gay thoughts—to laugh, to think of others, to turn away from the depression which we used to call 'the blues,' but which ought to be called 'the blacks,' if anything. I refuse to have so lovely a thing as azure, sky blue, baby blue, forget-me-not blue, bluebird blue, or even indigo blue, connected with the dumps—on Monday or any other day!"

New Devices for Keeping Food Hot or Cold

At the recent Home Exposition in Chicago, a new kind of fireless cooker and thermo combined was exhibited. Its uses are most interesting. The aeroid food container may be used for motor parties, picnics, camping, and home and business purposes. The containers remind one of the triple boilers, but are somewhat smaller and less bulky. They are made of polished sheet metal, and have a capacity of one gallon. There is a one-half inch space between the inner and outer walls, from which all air is excluded. Three trays or containers fit into this cylinder. Into which may be put your liquid, steaming hot, and it will remain in that state for many hours. If you wish to keep ice cream, just fetched from the caterer, it will keep perfectly in this receptacle. So also will water or any cold drink.

These handy labor savers also will cook your cereal for breakfast. When you get up, it is ready to serve. Cracked ice, milk, hot or cold, butter, may also be kept here, if first chilled. Its possibilities may be enlarged for any purpose which the capacity of the trays will permit, and the same temperature will be maintained which prevailed when the stuff was put into the aeroid, for something like 16 hours.

Some Odd Fashions of Long Ago

"The forerunner of the modern hoopskirt was the invention of an industrious couturiere called Mile. Margot, during the reign of Louis XIV," remarked M. de Glatferry, in a recent lecture in New York City. "She devised a sort of underskirt and sewed circles on it so as to make them collapsible. This garment was in favor nearly a full century, until 1745."

"Another French dressmaker invented a gown with five circles on it, which was called the 'traquenard.' Wig makers, not to be outdone by the dressmakers, invented high and marvelously intricate coiffures. At the court of Louis XIV, evening dresses were the real ceremonial costumes, and these were worn even when going to church."

The tailored suit of today seems to have descended directly from the time of Louis XIV. Ladies wore long redingotes, waistcoats, and severely masculine felt hats. It was during this period, too, that the barber Leonard invented an 'opera coiffure' nearly 20 inches high. It was of such height that ladies wearing it could not go through doorways without stooping, and as this was undignified and ungraceful, another invention followed which permitted a lady to raise or lower her coiffure as a man does his opera hat.

Around 1789 ladies began to wear Revolutionary gowns of red, white and blue, with ribbons and cockades to match. Bonnets called 'sleepers' were also introduced.

Napoleon was extremely particular about the dress of the ladies of his court. They were obliged to wear sheath skirts with flowing trains, and a profusion of pearls and diamonds. The famous shawl appeared at this time and was worn from 1803 to 1814. Buskin shoes were worn by some women. The day before the coronation, Napoleon assisted in the rehearsal of Josephine's toilette. She had a marvelous gown of satin bespangled with golden and silver beads. Her corsage and top sleeves were sewn with real diamonds. Her shoes were of white embroidered velvet. The splendid mantle, many yards long, was of purple and red, doubled under with white Russian ermine."

Will Shawls Return?

A hint of the shawl appears in so many of the new costumes that one wonders if we are going to return to that oddly draped wrap. Some of the broad stoles of fur fabric or cloth are worn much as shawls used to be—dropping across the back, coming forward over the shoulders, and draping over the arm. The old Paisleys are reappearing, and before we know it we may be wearing them just as they are, instead of cutting them up into turbans or building them into frocks and suits. It is really to be hoped, however, that the quaint old shawl, as it was, will not be revived. It was scarcely improving to the figure, and it certainly was not convenient, as it had to be held constantly in place. Shawl-like effects, however, certainly are apparent in some of our current fashions.

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When sugar and water are cooked beyond the stage where, when a bit is dropped in cold water, it becomes very hard and brittle, the color gradually changes from light yellow to deep brown, and finally a dark red. The temperature varies from 300 to 350 degrees Fahrenheit. When a light golden brown, it is used for flavoring in custards, ice cream, and so on. When it has reached the deep red stage, it has lost its sweetness and is then used to color gravies, soups, and the like. The process is called caramelization.

Recipe for Polishing Old Oak Table

By far the best way is to use Wren's boot polish; this is infinitely better than the old recipes of beeswax, turpentine, furniture polish and so on, and it is much less labor.

A New Nut Cracker

An attractive mahogany nut bowl has as its accompaniment a nut cracker in the form of a briar bronze squirrel. Into whose jaws the nut is placed. He obligingly cracks it and drops it into the bowl.

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THE HOME FORUM

The Vital Truth

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE fact that Christian Science is lessening the sum total of sin, sickness and disaster contains great assurance for the human race. The human heart is turning to its teaching for help, and finding a perfect remedy and a clear answer to all its questions. Christian Science is, therefore, the greatest thing in the world and the only hope of humanity. After long centuries of preparation the seed that was sown by Christ Jesus is growing up and nineteen hundred and sixteen is beginning to reap the harvest. This age, because there is more readiness to receive, than at former periods of the world's history, becomes the recipient of the greatest blessing of all time—the exact knowledge of God.

"Science and Health," the text-book of Christian Science, contains the full statement of this knowledge, and those who run may read and learn about it. Mrs. Eddy, its author, made a statement identical, substantially, with that of the Founder of Christianity, when she wrote on page 110, "No human pen nor tongue taught me the Science contained in this book. Science and Health; and neither tongue nor pen can overthrow it." Christ Jesus said, "Heaven and earth shall pass away, but my words shall not pass away."

The centuries that intervened between Jesus' first statement of Christianity, and Mrs. Eddy's rediscovery of the truth, through her understanding of his statement, have been centuries of gradual development. The truth proclaimed by Jesus has been at work, creating through its inevitable vitality, a better, and so more receptive, attitude in humankind. Realizing, as it can be realized today, owing to the teaching of Christian Science, the vastness of the revelation Jesus gave, and looking back over the interval between his day and ours, it might seem as if his words had practically been lost, so utterly without proof were they for so long a period, but

that would be a mistake, because those words were the expression of the eternal ever-acting reality. That fact made Jesus' words immortal, and the knowledge which urged him to speak was, as it were, put into the mass of human thought, there to act as a leaven. That leaven has been always at work. He spoke to a densely material age, but his clear, penetrating and spiritual vision gauged accurately the value of spiritual truth, and so he could say with certainty that his words could not pass away. Power, he apprehended as Spirit, and materiality as powerlessness, and so he knew that the material senses could not forever hide the truth.

When Christian Science is understood, even in a measure, it reveals the magnitude of Christ Jesus' revelation to the world; that it is plainly discerned that the action of his piercing understanding of Spirit was, to the carnal mind, like the sowing of the seed, which must grow to the carnal mind's ultimate destruction. Indeed, the living truth is the seed within itself, of which the growth is inevitable. Truth and error cannot dwell together, so the truth has been gradually undermining the opposition which the carnal mind cherishes towards God, divine Principle, and today witnesses the full-fledged idea of Christian healing, doing wonders amongst men. Wonders, that is, to the material senses which look upon evil as a stubborn fact that nothing but material means can affect. The teaching which reveals the infinite presence and power of God—and clarifies the revelation with practical proofs by healing evil in thousands of forms, has indisputably come to stay. Christian Science, as explained in Science and Health, is the logical sequel of the truth given by Jesus, and its presence and works are the fulfillment of his promise to mankind that the Christ would be with it always, even unto the end of the world. The inevitable nature of the action of Truth,

and the true inward meaning of Jesus' utterances, coming, in this way, to light, show that the present works accomplished by Christian Science, great and reassuring as they are, are only the first infantile steps taken in the understanding of infinite Science.

Because Christian Science reveals the truth, the spread of it on healing wings, as is assured as were the words of Jesus, and its works of healing are accomplished on as sure a basis. Every case that is healed, be it one of sin or sickness, is healed because health and not sickness is true, uprightness and not sin is true. Health and uprightness are part of eternal Truth which Science, or true knowledge, reveals. A human being is healed through Christian Science of some complaint; because man is made in God's likeness, and because sickness belongs to a false sense of man as material, born, and dying in the flesh, it can be destroyed.

It can be seen here how far reaching is the vital character of the truth about man. Today men are being healed, redeemed and comforted because they have caught a glimpse of man's relation to God, and are accepting the fundamental fact of the truth of revelation as stated in Genesis: that "God created man in his own image, in the image of God created he him." Thus by going back to the very beginning we find the statement of truth regarding man and God. Then centuries after, the Bible shows Jesus the Christ healing the sick and overcoming every material condition, including death, through man's oneness with the Father; and now, we have Christian Science proclaiming God as infinite divine Principle, and man as his perfect likeness, and once again behold the signs are following! This Science also shows the correlative truth, that as man is God's likeness, he is not the likeness of the carnal mind, and that only false education and false belief give a seeming life to

a wrong concept of man. The discovery of the lie concerning man is, to mankind today, a necessary part of the revelation of Truth, for without this uncovering mortals would continue to believe that material man is man, a conclusion which creates a deadlock, where all the sickness, sensuality and sin of the material universe seem to be real. The vital truth, the truth that can never be overthrown, and which the Bible and Science and Health proclaim, is the fact that God is infinite. On that the whole of Christian Science is based. Mrs. Eddy says on page 287 of Science and Health: "Every object in material thought will be destroyed, but the spiritual idea, whose substance is in Mind, is eternal. The offspring of God start not from matter or ephemeral dust. They are in and of Spirit, divine Mind, and so forever continue. God is one. The ailment of Deity is His oneness."

Full Sail at Night

"One night while we were in the tropics, I went out to the end of the flying jibboom upon some duty; and, having finished it, turned round and lay over the boom for a long time, admiring the beauty of the sight before me."

Being so far out from the deck I could not look at the ship as it from another vessel; and there rose up from the water, supported only by the small black hull, a pyramid of canvas spreading far out beyond the hull and towering up almost, as it seemed in the indistinct light, into the clouds. The sea was as still as an inland lake; the light trade wind was gently and steadily breathing from astern; the dark-blue sky was studded with tropical stars; there was no sound but the rippling of the water under the stem; and the sails were spread out wide and high—the two lower studding-sails like wings to the topmasts; the topgallant studding-sails spreading fearlessly out above them; still higher, the two royal studding-sails looking like two kites flying from the same string; and highest of all the little sky-sail, the apex of the pyramid, seeming actually to touch the stars and to be out of reach of human hand. So quiet, too, was the sea, and so steady the breeze, that if these sails had been sculptured marble they could not have been more motionless—not a ripple on the surface of the canvas; not even a quivering of the extreme edges of the sail, so perfectly were they distended by the breeze. I was so lost in the sight that I forgot the presence of the man who came out with me until he said (for he too, rough old man-of-war's man that he was, had been gazing at the show), half to himself, still looking at the marble sails: "How quietly they do their work."—From "Two Years Before the Mast," R. H. Dana.

Hills in Mist

Familiar is the scene, yet strange; Field, roadside, tree and stream; Fringed with a blur of misty change,—The landscape of a dream!

The hills are gone; the river winds Under a fleecy bank; The eye, through all its wandering, finds Both earth and heaven a blank.

The picture tells a tale untrue; Where muffled mists descend, Where level meadows bound the view, The horizon does not end.

For, glimpsed beyond the spectral trees, Faint, pencilled peaks appear; And, in this fresh inspiring breeze, We know the mountains near.

—Lucy Larcom.

Macauley as Conductor of Seeing London Tours

Traveling the biography of Macauley has always been considered one of the great biographies of the world. From it we quote the following:

"Macauley was so devoid of egotism, and exacted so little deference and attention from those with whom he lived, that the young people around him were under an illusion which to this day it is pleasant to recall. It was long, very long, before we guessed that the world thought much of one who appeared to think so little of himself. I remember telling my school-fellows that I had an uncle who was about to publish a history of England in two volumes, each containing six hundred and fifty pages; but it never crossed my mind that the work in question would have anything to distinguish it except its length. As years went on, it seemed strange and unnatural to hear him more and more frequently talked of as a great man; and we slowly, and almost reluctantly, awoke to the conviction that 'Uncle Tom' was whoever, as well as more good-natured, than his neighbors.

"Among other tastes which he had in common with children was an avidity for sight-seeing. 'What say you,' he asks Mr. Ellis, 'to a visit to the Chinese Museum?' It is the most interesting and curious sight that I know. If you like the plan, I will call on you at four. Or will you call on me? For I am half way between the Temple and the wonders of the Celestial Empire. And again: 'We treated the Clifton Zoo much too contemptuously. I lounged thither, and found more than six-pennyworth of amusement.' 'After breakfast I went to the Tower,' he writes in his journal of 1839. 'I found great changes. The



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Green Peace, the Home of Julia Ward Howe, in South Boston

In the biography of Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, written by her daughters, there is frequent mention of Green Peace, the home in South Boston, near the Perkins Institution, where they remember "the most wonderful childhood that ever children had." After some account of these good times, we read:

"Children were not the only guests at Green Peace. Some of us remember Kossuth's visit; our mother often told of the day John Brown knocked at the door and she opened it herself. To all of us Charles Sumner and his brothers, Albert and George, Hillard, Agassiz, Andrew, Parker, were fa-

miliar figures, and fit naturally into the background of Green Peace.

"Of these Charles Sumner, always the doctor's closest and best-beloved friend, is most familiarly remembered. We called him the 'harmless giant,' and one of us was in the habit of using his stately figure as a rule of measurement. Knowing that he was just six feet tall, she would say that a thing was just so much higher or lower than Mr. Sumner. His deep musical voice, his rare but kindly smile are not to be forgotten."

"Of Whittier our mother says: 'I shall always be glad that I saw the poet Whittier in his youth and mine. The very birds of the air are both so many and so pleasant and so useful to mankind, that I must not let them pass without some observations,' wrote Isaac Walton in 'The Compleat Angler.' 'They refresh him with their heavenly voices—those little humble musicians of the air that warble forth their curious ditties with what nature hath furnished them to the shame of art.'

"At first the lark, when she means to rejoice to cheer herself and those that hear her; she then quits the earth and sings as she ascends higher into the air. Now do the blackbird and thrush with their melodious voices bid welcome to the cheerful spring and in their fixed months warble forth such ditties as no art, or instrument can reach to. Nay, the smaller birds also do the like in their particular seasons, as namely the lark, the titlark, the little linnet, and the honest robin, that loves mankind. 'But the nightingale, another of my airy creatures, creates such sweet loud music out of her little instrumental throat, that it might make mankind to think miracles are not ceased. He that at night, when the very laborer sleeps securely, should hear, as I have very often, the clear airs, the sweet descants, the doubling and redoubling of her voice, might well be lifted above earth.'

On Birds

Shadow and light both strove to be The eight-bell ringers' company. As with his gliding robe in hand, Counting his changes, each did stand; While rang and trembled every stone, To music by the bell-mouths blown. Till the bright clouds that towered on high Seemed to reecho cry with cry. Still swung the clappers to and fro, When, in the far-spread fields below, I saw a plowman with his team Lift to the bells and fix on them His distant eyes, as if he would Drink in the utmost sound he could; While near him sat his children three, And in the green grass placidly Played undistracted on.

The Bells

Soon night hid horses, children, all In sleep deep and ambrosial; Yet, yet it seemed from star to star, Welling now near, now faint and far, Those echoing bells rang on in dream, And stillness made even lovelier seem. —Walter de la Mare.

Error vs. Truth

Error tolerates, truth condemns.—Caballero.

I was staying in Boston during the winter of 1847, a young mother with two dear girl-babies, when Sumner, I think, brought Whittier to our rooms and introduced him to me. His appearance then was most striking. His eyes glowed like black diamonds—his hair was of the same hue, brushed back from his forehead. . . . My husband invited him to dine but was detained so late that I had a tete-a-tete of half an hour with Mr. Whittier. We sat near the fire rather shy and silent both of us. Whenever I spoke to Whittier, he hitched his chair nearer to the fire. At last Dr. Howe came in. I said to him afterwards, 'My dear, if you had been a little later, Mr. Whittier would have gone up the chimney.'

"The most welcome visitor of all was Uncle Sam Ward. He came into the house like light; we warmed our hands at his fire and were glad. It was not because he brought us peaches and gold bracelets, Virginia hams . . . and fine editions of Horace; it was because he brought himself.

"I disagree with Sam Ward," said Charles Sumner, 'on almost every known topic; but when I have talked with him five minutes I forget everything save that he is the most delightful companion in the world!'

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The Warwickshire of George Eliot

"Warwickshire has upon her roll of worthies many famous names, the two most enduring of which are those of England's greatest poet and England's greatest novelist." Thus we read in "Bygone Warwickshire," edited by William Andrews.

"Mary Ann Evans was born at the South Farm, Arbury, one of the homesteads which dot the lordly park of the Newdigates. There the child played among the flowers, and memory had so photographed the scene

that pictures of the house, the little garden, and the distant hall, flash into the light as the novelist's pages are turned. 'Janet's Repentance,' one of the first of George Eliot's original literary works, tells us of the garden of her childhood, with its 'rich flower-border running along every walk, with its endless succession of spring flowers, anemones, snapdragons, auriculas, wall-flowers, sweet-williams, campanulas and tiger lilies.' There was a beautiful confusion, a delightful irregularity in this cultured little plot. 'You gathered a moss-rose one moment, and a bunch of currants the next—you were in a delightful fluctuation between the scent of jasmine and the juice of gooseberries.'

"The figure of the father, that fine old yeoman, Robert Evans, speedily appears, in 'Middlemarch' he is presented to us in no vague or abstract form . . . as Caleb Garth. 'His early ambition had been to have as effective a share as possible in (a) sublimed labor, which was peculiarly dignified by him, with the name of 'business'; and though he had only been a short time under a surveyor, and had been chiefly his own teacher, he knew more of land, building and mining than most of the special men in the county. . . . But he could not man-

age finance—he knew values well, but he had no keenness of imagination for monetary results in the shape of profit and loss—and having ascertained this to his cost, he determined to give up all forms of his beloved 'business' which required that talent. He gave himself up entirely to the many kinds of work which he could do without handling capital, and was one of those precious men within his own district whom everybody would choose to work for them, because he did his work well, charged very little and often declined to charge at all.' Add to this novel capability for 'business' the devotion of Mr. Tulliver to his 'little wench' Maggie, and we get the accuracy and detail of a photograph of George Eliot's father. Maggie was herself in some particulars, and Tom Tulliver was her brother Isaac. 'The Mill on the Floss' is the most endearing of all child narratives, and it was Griff House, a mile from Nunceaton, which is therein so minutely described, room by room, attic and all, not forgetting the 'left-hand parlor' where Maggie retired to pore over her books. . . . Then there were the gardens, the farms of 'Uncle Pullet' and 'Mrs. Hackit' and the 'Round Pool' where Maggie and Tom—or rather Mary Ann and Isaac—went fishing."

A Mississippi Home and Garden

In "The River's Children," by Ruth McEnery Stuart, occurs this description of a home and garden in the far Southern part of the United States:

"This Southern home, which was broadly typical of its class, simple enough in its architecture in that its available space, barring the watch-tower in the center of the roof, was all upon a single floor and its material the indigenous woods of the forest, yet suffered no diminution in being called the 'big house'—a name which has been made to serve many a lesser structure for purposes of distinction.

"Set high upon brick pillars—there are no cellars possible in the Mississippi Valley country—its low spreading form graced the easy eminence upon which it stood, dominating its wide demesne with a quiet dignity superior to that of many a stately home. 'Its design was a Greek cross. Surrounded on all sides by deep balconies, ornate with cornice and Corinthian columns, its four arms afforded as many entrances, of which the southern portal was formal front, from which an avenue of arbor-vitae led down to the canopied landing at the bayou's bank at the foot of the decline.

"The house had been designed by Harold's father. . . . He had planted the trailing roses and wisteria vines, whose garled trunks, now woody and strong as trees, topped the balconies, throwing profusion of bloom down their pillars and along their balustrades. Here were Lamerque, Sol-faterre, Cloth-of-Gold, Lady-Bank, Multiflora—all the cherished climbing roses of an earlier period—mingled with honeysuckle, woodbine and clematis.

"The most beautiful of them all, the single yellow-centered Cherokee rose of the soil—good enough in itself for anywhere, but ostracized through caste exclusion from distinction of place about the home—lay in heavy tangles in the tall hedges which bounded the garden on three sides, meeting the bayou at the base of the knoll.

"Within its inclosure a resident colony of choice flowers—exotics, mainly, but domesticated and grown in

this protected spot—had waxed riotous in the license of years of neglect, and throwing off traditions, as many another aristocrat in like conditions has done, appeared now in novel forms developed in the race with children of the soil.

"Here in season were great trees of camellia, white and red, with each a thousand waxen blooms, stalwart woody growths of lemon-verbenas, topping sweet-olives and answering the challenge of the stately oleanthers, which, in turn, measured heads against the magnolia's shoulders.

"Appropriating any available support, great scarlet geraniums ten feet high, knowing no winters, laid hand upon the trellises and matched with the locust blooms, red petals against white, affixing with scrub-trees which counted real trees in their Louisiana pedigree.

"Cape jasmine borders had risen into hedges, fencing in some beds, while the violets, which originally guarded fantastic forms in outline, had gregariously spread into perennial patches of green and purple. And everywhere there were orange-trees.

The Mushroom

The mushroom is the elf of plants, At evening it is not; At morning in a truffled hut It stoops upon a spot.

'Tis vegetation's juggler, The germin of alibi; Doth like a bubble antedate, And like a bubble die. I feel as if the grass were pleased To have it intermit; The surreptitious action Of summer's circumspect.

Had nature any outcast face, Could she a son-contemn, Had nature an Iscariot, That mushroom,—it is him. —Emily Dickinson.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, MASS., WEDNESDAY, NOV. 15, 1916

EDITORIALS

Lord Grey's Reply

THE reply of the United Kingdom to the note of the United States, protesting against the British black list, has been received by the State Department, in Washington, and is made public this morning. The view of the President as to the satisfactoriness of the reply, from the point of view of the Administration is, of course, not yet available, and the British reply, which is a somewhat lengthy note, of upwards of three thousand words, will, necessarily, be carefully weighed and studied before any comment is forthcoming. The very length of the reply is, however, of good augury. It shows that Lord Grey has, on his side, most carefully weighed the arguments of Mr. Wilson, and has endeavored exhaustively to remove the objections to the British decision, and to dissipate, what his note clearly proves he regards as, the misconceptions of the business leaders of the United States.

It is, indeed, these suspicions, to use Lord Grey's own word, which he labors most seriously to remove. Anybody who has visited the United Kingdom, since the last note on the black list was forwarded, by Mr. Lansing, to the Foreign Office, in London, must have become aware of certain facts, if they have availed themselves of the most ordinary facilities for sounding commercial opinion in the City, or if they have enjoyed any sort of an opportunity of becoming acquainted with the official political view. The two years through which the war has extended have taught the Empire its strength in many unexpected ways, and, as a consequence, the needle of the political compass has veered considerably. The horror with which the United Kingdom broke the hundred years of peace which have intervened since it last joined in a great world struggle has faded away, whilst the excitement of the early days, when the drums of the embarking regiments sounded almost incessantly through the streets, has given place to a great calm. The country, in short, has found itself, somewhat late perhaps, as is its way, but none the less, it has found itself, and the result, equally after its way, is not the less unmistakable because it is expressed silently. Lord Kitchener called forth its new armies, Mr. Lloyd George organized the battalions of its labor, from innumerable fishing villages there put to sea those astonishing "fringes of the fleet." All this, and much more, must be taken into consideration, if Lord Grey's latest note is to be understood, for it is the new Britain for which he is speaking.

The armies of this new Britain are more like the old train bands, which marched behind Essex and Cromwell, than they are like the troops of Marlborough, of Wellington, or of Raglan. Like the train bands they have, as it were, laid aside the yard measure for the rifle, and, when the war is over, they will, in one form or another, handle the yard measure over again. It must be obvious, then, that these soldiers do not wish to drive the customers from their shops. When the war is over, with whatever of glory Pitt saw and rejoiced at in war there will remain the bill which haunted the recollection of his economic kinsman, Grenville. In such circumstances it is utterly unthinkable that British statesmen should, for a single moment, contemplate any policy which might cause any dislocation of trade with by far its best customer, the United States, to whom it exports annually some £64,000,000 of merchandise. Nor, in turn, could the United States comfortably contemplate a quarrel with a buyer who purchases annually some \$692,000,000 worth of its goods.

Now it should be sufficiently understood, by this time, that, in order to produce a healthy economic condition exports and imports have, to some extent at any rate, to balance each other. Therefore, as Lord Grey points out, it would, in the long run, be disastrous to British interests themselves, to embark on a policy of attempting to forward British trade at the expense of neutrals to whose prosperity the United Kingdom is compelled to look for the enhancement of its own trade. In plain English, Lord Grey utterly repudiates, on behalf of the British Government, any responsibility for such a childishly foolish commercial policy as the attempt to kill the goose which lays the golden egg.

On the other hand Lord Grey is equally frank and outspoken in his statement of the determination of the British Government to injure the trade of the Central European powers, by every means at its disposal, during the duration of the war. The naval policy of Germany, he points out, is every day reducing the tonnage of the civilized world for carrying purposes. It is the policy of the Allies to prevent this by every means in their power, and especially by bringing the war to a conclusion at the earliest possible moment. It is for this purpose, he insists, that the black list was evolved, and it must not be forgotten, he adds, that this was partially necessitated by the fact that the Germans, in every neutral country, were exerting themselves to the uttermost to forward the interests of Germany at the expense of those of the Allies. In this way, he argues, the black list became an inevitability. And he demands, in effect, whether it is reasonable even to expect any of the Allies to lay aside, in the midst of such a struggle, what to them is a legitimate and inalienable belligerent right.

This right, the right of the black list, he explains, as he has explained it before, as a purely domestic matter. It is, indeed, a right which has always been claimed and exercised by the French, and with respect to which all that occurred, during the present war, has been an attempt to bring the British and French claims into harmony. The policy of the Allies, he explains, does not constitute any attempt to dictate to the citizens of the United States as to whom they are to trade with. But it most emphatically is intended to present such a dictation to British subjects. Every Government has an unquestionable right to control the acts of its citizens. And

the British Empire and the Central European powers being in a state of war, the British Government is endowed with a perfect right to prohibit British subjects from trading with the enemies' subjects in neutral equally with belligerent countries. Why, Lord Grey demands, should British ships, propelled by British coal, be required to carry the goods of persons intent on aiding the enemy. And this, at the very moment, when that enemy is doing all he can to reduce the tonnage available for carrying purposes. "I trust," Lord Grey concludes, "that the explanation contained in this note will destroy the suspicions, and correct the erroneous views which prevail in the United States on the subject."

That the note is both frank and courteous everyone who reads it will admit. It has been obviously framed, as Lord Grey himself asserts, with the object of removing all undue suspicions and misunderstandings, and it can hardly be questioned that it will have this effect. Lord Grey is well known to be a warm friend of the United States, and an equally warm advocate of a policy of the most friendly relations between the United Kingdom and the United States. And it is really very difficult to see, in the black-list controversy, any opportunity for a serious disagreement.

Control of Prices

THE ultraconservative could not, apparently, be made to understand, until the thing was actually accomplished, that the business of banking could be regulated and controlled; that the business of insurance could be regulated and controlled; that the business of railroading could be regulated and controlled; that certain of the great combinations and trusts could be regulated and controlled; finally, that control could be exercised by Federal authority over the character of labor and hours of labor in certain industries. It is no argument to say that the regulation and control obtained is not adequate, and that, consequently, many of the abuses that the regulatory and corrective legislation was intended to bring about still exist, and are little, if any, less offensive and oppressive to the mass of the people than they were before the work of reforming them was undertaken.

As much was said, and justly said, about other advanced steps toward better government in the past. A striking instance may be found in the elevation of the Federal and State civil service. Civil service reform was quite as much of a laughing matter for years as dissolution of the trusts is today, but, nevertheless, civil service reform is an accomplished fact. Before another year rolls round the entire civil working force of the Government, including even the postmasters of the great cities, will probably be compelled to qualify under the merit system. Civil service reform is no longer a joke.

Administrative officers of the Government may neglect their duties; judicial officers of the Government may forget their duties; the influences behind the combinations and trusts may stay for a time the operation of the law, but that the law will assert its authority is almost as certain as that day will follow night. Sooner or later every monopoly now evading or ignoring the laws enacted to prevent restraint of trade, and to protect the people from imposition, will be brought to account.

The ultraconservatives are how saying that the law cannot fix the maximum prices at which commodities in common use may be sold. Military law is doing this very thing in many nations at present, and military law is doing it in behalf quite as much of the civil as of the military population. What the military law can do the civil law also can do for the civil population of any country. This is established by the recent action of Canada in making it a punishable offense to combine for the purpose of raising the prices of the things called necessities. Prices running as high as \$5000 and two years' imprisonment stare the monopolist and the extortioner in the face across the northern border of the United States. Necessaries in Canada embrace food, clothing, fuel, and materials for manufacture. In Canada no person may accumulate or withhold from sale necessities beyond the amount reasonably obtained for the person or firm's household or business.

Oil by the millions of barrels, gasoline by the tens of millions of gallons, fuel by the millions of tons, food in well nigh incalculable quantities, supplies, called commodities, sufficient to meet the requirements of the country many times over, are stored, warehoused, cold-stored, controlled by monopolistic trusts in the United States. Liberation of these necessities or commodities would bring prices down to a reasonable level. This liberation, however, it is clear, can be accomplished only through the rigid enforcement of the law, and laws sufficient to meet the exigencies of the hour are already on the statute books.

The administration and execution of the law constitute the primal and pressing need. Liberation and distribution of the stored, warehoused and cold-stored resources of the nation would regulate prices automatically. This is the very condition which the framers of the Sherman law intended to bring about. It will be brought about, as surely as every other worthy reform in the world's history has been achieved.

One naturally turns to the Administration that has obtained a new lease upon the Government mainly as a reward for past services in behalf of the plain people, for the furtherance of still greater undertakings in the same direction.

Shipbuilding on the Delaware

THE activity in the shipyards of the Delaware River, as reported by the United States Department of Commerce, is typical of that which is common to the industry along both ocean coasts, and on the Gulf of Mexico and the Great Lakes. For the time being, at least, the shipyards of the United States and of the maritime provinces of Canada are constructing merchantmen not only for domestic ownership, but for several of the belligerent and neutral nations of other continents. The tonnage arranged for in the United States and Canada, in fact, is mainly upon contracts from abroad, and mainly for commission in other lands. This will account for the fact

that, at the present time, ninety vessels are on the ways in the Delaware River, the aggregate tonnage of which is 419,213, with a value of \$150,000,000.

Seven large yards on the Delaware are working to their capacity, and this report is in line with advices from practically all the great yards of North America. The yards adjacent to Philadelphia and Camden, on the Delaware River and its tributaries, constitute an industry that is hardly second to any of like character in the world.

In addition to the contracts on hand, inquiries as to possibilities of future product were never more numerous. The belligerent allied nations and the neutral nations are all engaged in the task of rehabilitating their merchant marine, with a view to the return of peace. A statement, recently made, to the effect that Germany would be better prepared for the resumption of commerce than any other nation, at the close of hostilities, because of the availability of its shipping now interned in neutral ports, is an error. None of the great maritime nations is neglecting its interests in this particular. Most of them are more than meeting such losses as they have suffered through the ravages of war. Up the great rivers, far removed from the coastlines, on ways protected against hostile fleets or the intrusion of enemy submarines, shipbuilding is going on steadily in the belligerent nations, and, when the war comes to an end, it will scarcely surprise anyone, who is informed regarding the extent to which preparedness for peace is progressing in the countries now foremost in war, to see the ocean tonnage greatly increased over that registered in the summer of 1914.

It should not be understood from these comments that the rehabilitation of the United States merchant marine is being overlooked in the rush to fill overseas orders. The additions to American registry in 1916-17 will probably be the greatest, in number and in tonnage, recorded in any two years since the outbreak of the Civil War in 1861. The Federal Government itself has \$50,000,000 at its disposal for the purpose of building or purchasing merchantmen and naval auxiliaries. The law under which this appropriation was made at the last session of Congress must soon become operative. For the Pacific, also, a great fleet of vessels is required to take the place of that detached from the Oriental trade by reason of the greater demand in the Atlantic ports, occasioned by munition shipments.

Preparedness is taking on a very practical form in the shipyards. Preparedness for peace, we mean.

Whig and Tory

WHEN Mr. Austen Chamberlain, writing to the president of the West Birmingham Unionist Association, reiterated the view that party politics must for the present be suspended, he touched upon a question, which, in the United Kingdom, as in other countries, is steadily growing in moment day by day. Many men in many countries are inclined to reconsider the whole question of party government; to examine into its origin, and to try to discover how much or how little of it has any just place in the economy of nations.

England is, of course, the home of party government. When the little band of horse drovers from Galloway, styled in Scotland "Whiggamores," marched to Edinburgh after the defeat of the Duke of Hamilton in 1648, filled full of opposition to the King and the court party, they little thought they were helping so much to make history. Neither had the Irish brigands of the Elizabethan wars, known to the men of Hugh O'Neil as Tories, any such ideas. Yet they gave their names to the two great parties which today, though changed past all recognition, still dominate the political life of the United Kingdom.

It was during the last quarter of the Seventeenth Century that the two names were first heard as political titles. The country was seething with intrigue. The bitter debate on the Exclusion Bill, the bill which aimed at barring James, Duke of York, from the throne, was at its height. Sir Titus Oates was earnestly perjuring himself to establish the actuality of the famous plot which has come to be called by his name, and the Earl of Shaftesbury was gathering in a host of petitions from all over the country urging that the papist, James, Duke of York, the King's brother, should be excluded from succession to the throne, and the Duke of Monmouth proclaimed heir in his place. Shaftesbury's petitions were answered by thousands of counter petitions expressing "abhorrence" of any such action. And so the country came to be divided into two great factions—the "petitioners" and the "abhorrents." Later, some wag on the other side, recalling the march of the Whiggamores and their loud outcry against the "King and court," dubbed the "petitioners" "Whigs." The petitioners, on their part, remembered the Irish brigand of the Elizabethan wars, the man who was professedly a loyalist, but really preyed on all parties, and they retorted by dubbing the "abhorrents" "Tories." Of course, the party system had its beginning far anterior to this. Whig and Tory were, in fact, but the lineal descendants of Roundhead and Cavalier. By the time, however, that William and Mary were secured on the throne, Whig and Tory, as party names, had become well-established facts.

Both parties were in favor of government by King and Parliament; but the Tories thought much of the divine right of the King; whilst the Whigs were much more inclined to look upon him as an official. The Tories, moreover, were stout supporters of the established church; while the Whigs, though themselves churchmen, were ever inclined toward the Nonconformists, and, from the Tory point of view, had many dangerous leanings in that direction. Members of both parties were to be found in all ranks of society. Whig and Tory were never class distinctions.

The division persisted long after the cause of it had been forgotten, and in many, if not most of their original aims and objects, the two parties have exchanged places. In the days of William and Mary the Tories reckoned themselves the true representatives of popular rights and of natural and national interests; whilst the Whigs were the great foreign expansionists.

the party, in fact, of adventure. It is curious to note, today, that whilst the word "Tory" is as frequently used as ever, the term "Whig" is seldom heard. The word "Tory," it is true, is generally used by the Liberal when speaking of a Conservative, and it carries with it a "note of fine contempt." The Conservative, today, however, does not retort with "Whig" but with "Radical."

Notes and Comments

THE public of the United States proper has been so much occupied with other matters, for the last two years, that only passing attention has been given to the development of Alaska. The Government railroad enterprise is now reported to be progressing remarkably well, a new empire is being opened up, and, so far as railroad communication has been established, or assured with certainty, the country is being settled with homesteaders. The pioneers of civilization are a restless and a tireless lot. They work while the less adventurous wait.

IT HAS always been recognized that the chauffeur and the coachman are two quite distinct species. The chauffeur, even the driver of a taxicab, is a being apart. This the Paris public have been finding out, in a slightly amazing way. They cannot conquer the apparent antipathy of their taxis to "fares." The waving of umbrellas, the offer of tips, nothing will melt the Olympian indifference with which the taxi passes by—empty. Parisians are asking, with some acidity, what taxis are for if not to take fares.

Few people are inclined to be less skeptical as to the genuineness of their purchases than the relic hunter. Be it a ring that belonged to an Egyptian princess, a horse-shoe from the field of Waterloo, or piece of wood from the "Great Harry," he is, for the most part, glad to have them, and ask no questions. It matters not that the sale of such goods may have already exceeded, many times over, the possible supply of the genuine article, if indeed, such supply was ever forthcoming, the relic hunter buys with unabated enthusiasm. The position is already reaching this pass in England in the matter of Zeppelin remnants, so great has been the demand. There are all too well authenticated stories of Swiss milk tins and similar articles masquerading shamelessly as Zeppelin equipment, and supporting the role without difficulty.

AT A time when the question of the transportation of persons and things is before the people of the United States in a greater variety of phases than it has ever before assumed, public attention is quite certain to be directed to the proceedings of the thirteenth annual convention of the National Rivers and Harbors Congress, called to assemble in Washington, D. C., early next month. It is not likely that, in interior travel, water will ever supersede rail transportation for passengers, but it appears not only necessary but urgent that waterways shall, in the near future, be largely utilized for the moving of heavy freight, so that the rails may be more freely used for lighter traffic.

THERE is an object lesson in the present freight car shortage that should not be lost upon those who are opposed, or indifferent to the development of existing and the establishment of new water routes. Within the last two years there have been numerous blockades and embargoes in freight traffic, due wholly to the inability of existing transportation facilities to meet the demands upon them. It is more than a mistake, it is a blunder, and an absurdity in economics, that waterways are not developed as auxiliaries to the railways. The opportunity of moving an immense volume of freight in bulk by water, when the railroads are congested, is lost through selfishness, ignorance, and indifference, in about equal parts.

THE regulation, recently put in force at the Chicago Public Library, permitting patrons to draw out five books at one time, is in line with a similar policy which has been followed for a longer period by the public libraries in New York and Brooklyn, and notably by that in Newark, N. J., which allows a patron to take away as many books as he can carry. This increased liberality is indicative of the growing conviction that it is the business of a public library to get its books used. If only some plan could be worked out that would make it possible for the big libraries to follow the example of many small ones by inviting the community to come in and browse among open shelves, instead of trying to choose what is wanted with the help of a card catalogue, then, beyond question, the books in the city libraries would be used to an extent never yet known.

THE war, at the present time, is costing Canada at the rate of about \$18,000,000 a month. It is a remarkable fact that the revenues of the Dominion increase, not equally, of course, but correspondingly, with the demands upon it. Canada had no idea, two years ago, that its resources were so great, and it is a consoling thing to know that, whatever the drain of the present may be, it can only be temporary, while the developed and uncovered resources will be available long after the war obligations have been wiped out and forgotten.

IT MUST have seemed strange to thousands who, during a recent period of doubt, easily recalled all the interesting circumstances of the Hayes-Tilden contest of forty years ago, that among the many recollections recorded no reference was made to the distinguished member of the electoral commission who became popularly known as "Usufrikt Joe" Bradley. In an inadvertent moment he used the word "usufrikt," and the public, ready to grasp at anything that offered relief from the tension, fastened it upon him. It was hardly what might be called a happy term at best, but as employed in an electoral controversy it appealed to the public's sense of the ridiculous.